

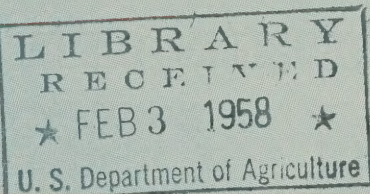
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THE GEO. T. BROWNING CO.

613 Monroe St.

Toledo 4, Ohio



1958 Garden Annual

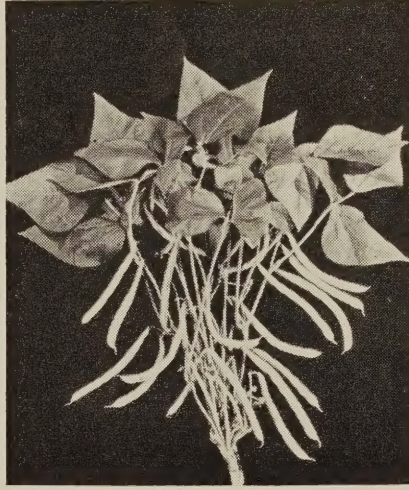
All-America Selections Excitement for

ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS



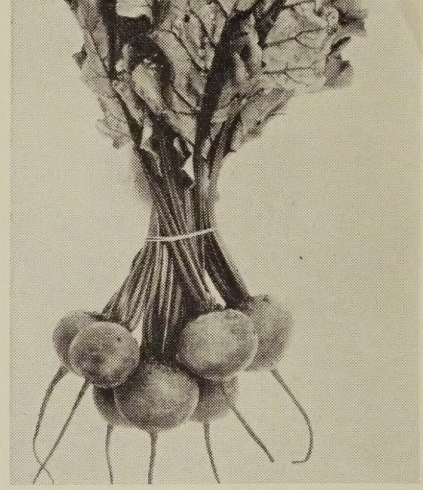
PETUNIA, MAYTIME

A F1 hybrid grandiflora petunia of light salmon pink. The ruffled and fringed petals and hybrid vigor make this one of the most exquisite flowers in the garden.



SNAPBEAN, PEARLGREEN

A distinct white seeded Tendergreen type bush bean with round pods, straight, green and firm. Resistant to common bean Mosaic. Plants bushy and vigorous.



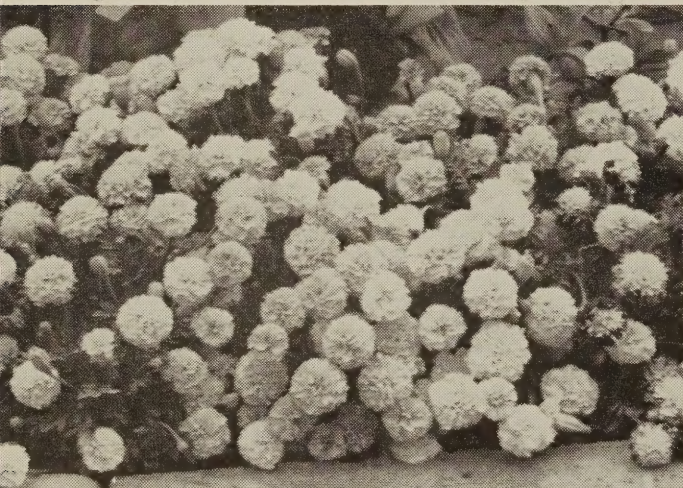
BEET, RUBY QUEEN

A home garden beet with very short tops. Of uniform growth and luxurious red interior of outstanding quality and good flavor. Tops are uniform, dark green.

In line with our policy of staying one step ahead, here are shown the best of the new . . . the All America Flower and Vegetable Selections for 1958. Another glorious Petunia; a new class of marigolds; two excellent beans, one a snapbean and the other a wax snapbean; a new ruffled mustard; a red lettuce and an outstanding beet make up the winners for 1958. Look for the All America selections at our store each year and plant the best!

MARIGOLDS, PETITE

Awarded as a group and a new Petite class, here is the ideal edging plant. The double crested flowers are Petite Orange, Petite Gold and Petite Harmony and covered with bloom.



LETTUCE, RUBY

A beautiful salad lettuce. Non-heading, very fancy, frilled and crisp loose leaf type, white seeded, whose rich red color holds in even hottest weather. Sweet and succulent when young.



for 1958 . . . your Gardens



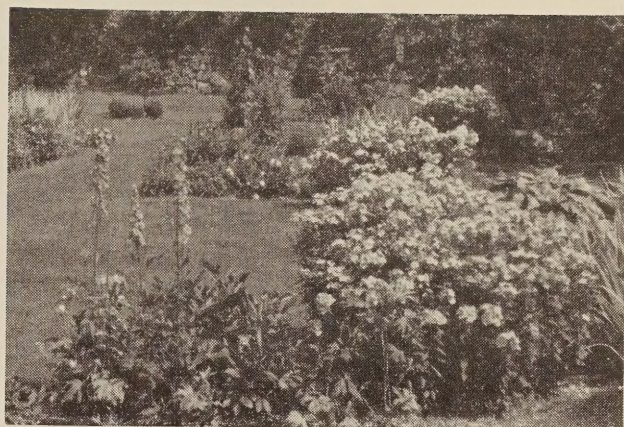
MUSTARD, GREEN WAVE

The longest lasting, slowest bolting, beautifully curled and high yielding. Green Wave gives you vitamin packed and pungent boiled greens. Wholesome and quick growing.

It's Spring Let Us Help You Plan a Garden

WAX SNAPBEAN, CHOCTAW

A good yellow color and very heavy bearing. Mosaic resistant, drought and heat tolerant with well-filled, thick oval and absolutely stringless pods. Very prolific, with small black seeds.



This year there will be more gardens than ever before, because Americans are realizing that both flowers and vegetables are essential to good living.

Modern science has done much to make the gardener's work easy, to help him grow bigger and better flowers and vegetables and growers are constantly striving to make these disease resistant and more productive.

Do You Know . . .

exactly how much lettuce seed to plant for the number of feet of row you want?

. . . or what kind of soil you need for cucumbers? And how to get it?

. . . or what are the reasons behind inter-cropping, catch-cropping, and succession cropping?

. . . or the special fertilizer needs of your flowers and vegetables?

We'll tell you!

In this "Garden Annual" you'll find the answers to hundreds of questions like these. Unlike most seed catalogs, ours devotes nearly half its space to the "How to do it" way of gardening.

You see, we want your garden to be a rousing success! We want you to get the most results with the least effort. We want your gardening to be FUN!

So, in this book, as in our store, we do everything possible to help the gardeners we serve.

We are glad that the public interest is centered on home gardening and we want to do everything we can to help you enjoy your gardens and to learn how to take advantage of the miracles of science and seed right in your own yard.

We offer a complete, year-round, local garden service and offer only good, fresh seeds—packet or bulk.

If any of your gardening friends have not received this catalog, and would like to have a copy, just let us know. But please do so early, since the supply is limited. Come in soon.



CANNA, Yellow
King Humbert

Bulbs and Tubers

A choice selection of the most beautiful Gladioli, brilliant Cannas, colorful fancy leaved Caladium, fragrant Peonies and gorgeous Dahlias

GLADIOLI

APPLE BLOSSOM—A beautiful white with lushly suffused rich pink petal margins and a prolific propagator.

BAGDAD—Smoky old rose, deeper at edge of throat.

CARIBBEAN—Light blue with throat of cream and white. Sparkling color, ruffled and a top performer in every way. AAGS 1957.

COL. W. C. ATKINSON—80 to 85 days. Excellent lavender of a deeper shade than any other lavender variety.

ELIZABETH THE QUEEN—Large mauve-ruffled flowers with dark lines in the throat. The best beautiful lavender.

ELMER'S ROSE—85 days. Deep rose, heavily ruffled. Opens 7 to 8 well placed blooms on a 20 bud spike.

EMPEROR—A robust grower, royal purple with light throat. A rich, distinctive color. Makes majestic spikes that grow very tall. AAGS 1958.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE—Crystal clear white shading into a light cream throat. Opens up to 8 beautifully ruffled florets on a well balanced flowerhead.

FRIENDSHIP—A superbly colored soft light pink, blending to a cream throat. Opens 6 to 8 ruffled florets on a straight medium height spike. Excellent placement, and one of the earliest to bloom.

GOLD—80 days. Rich deep golden yellow. Opens five to seven blooms on a very sturdy spike.

J. V. KONYENBURG—Vermillion red. Well placed flowers on tall stem.

KING DAVID—80 to 85 days. Deep purple with a garnet flush on the lower petals to add a touch of color, with nice ruffling. Spikes are tall, well balanced and the six to eight florets open at one time.

LEADING LADY—Cream white. Very large florets on tall spikes.

LEEUWENHORST—Huge flowers of light rose tinted lavender. One of the strongest growers and largest flowers.

MANSOER—Glistening blood-red with velvety texture. Mid-season variety producing 5-7 open florets at a time.

MARGARET BEATON—Huge snowy white florets with a small red blotch deep in throat.

MARGARET FULTON—Clear rich dark salmon pink. Throat apricot pink.

MAYTIME—A real stunning pink with white throat. Delightful for arrangements. Ruffled and healthy. Remarkably easy to grow. AAGS 1957.

OKLAHOMA—A superb smoky lilac, flushed rose, with a buff throat. Opens 7 to 9 five inch florets on a 26 inch flowerhead with a strong straight stem.

ORANGE GOLD—Clear orange self color. Opens up 6 well placed florets on a tall spike.

PACTOLUS—85 to 90 days. Spectacular, deep apricot-cream with brilliant orange red blotches. Opens 8 to 10 well attached blooms in perfect placement.

PICARDY—Soft shrimp pink. Blotch of flesh pink shading to shrimp pink edges.

RED CHARM—One of the finest medium reds, opening 8 to 9 large well placed florets on tall straight stem.

ROYAL STEWART—A strong brilliant red, blooms in 80 days. A dependable grower, producing tall formal spikes. Especially fine in hot weather. AAGS 1956.

SALMON'S SENSATION—This variety with it huge growth of up to 6 feet and 6 or more 6 inch florets open in a sensation. The largest and tallest of the blues.

SANS SOUCI—85 days. Tall, strong clear scarlet with a narrow white line on the lower petal. Seven to eight five inch blooms open at once.

SHERWOOD—Beautiful ruffled deep purple with darker blotch in the throat. Tall grower.

SNOW PRINCESS—Tall white with long flower spike and many open blooms that are always perfectly placed. Mid-season.

SPIC AND SPAN—Tall ruffled deep pink. Salmon shading. Quite tall. Strong.

SPOTLIGHT—75 to 80 days. Clear medium deep yellow with small scarlet blotch in throat. Opens up to 7 florets on a long slender stem. Best deep yellow.

TIVOLI—Soft rose pink, lighter in throat. Very fine for cut flowers.

VALERIA—85 to 90 days. Bright light red of a distinctive shade. Opens 5 to 7 large nicely ruffled blooms at a time.

YELLOW HERALD—Amber yellow with carmine in throat.

CANNAS

CITY OF PORTLAND—Large, beautiful pink flowers.

RED KING HUMBERT—Large light red flower. Tall.

RICHARD WALLACE—Solid yellow. Dwarf.

THE PRESIDENT—Large bright red. Dwarf.

WYOMING—Large, dark orange, orchid flowering.

CALADIUM

FANCY-LEAVED—Rich, ornamental leaves marked and veined. Lends color to any shaded area and lasts throughout the summer.

ELEPHANTS EAR—Huge green leaves.

CRIMSON—Splashes of crimson on soft green.

EXPOSITION—Red Center with ribs on green underground.

PEONIES

ALBERT CROUSSE—Large light rose. Free flowering. Tall strong stems.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—Pure white flaked with carmine. Full double. Early to midseason.

KARL ROSENFELD—Pure, deep red. Early, midseason.

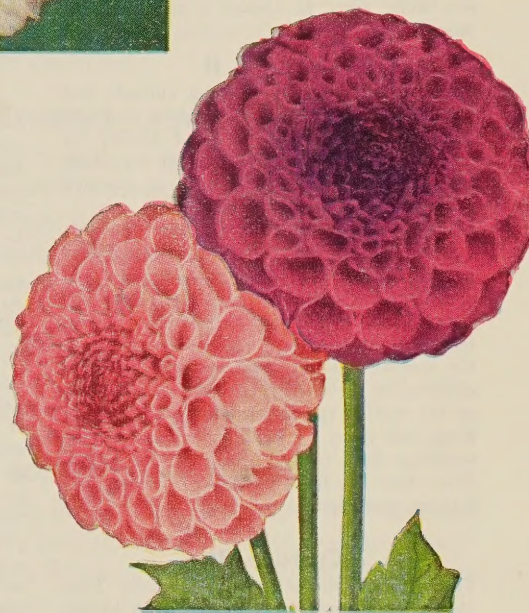
LAURA DESSERT—Large, yellow center surrounded by white petals.

PHILLIPE RIVOIRE—Very dark crimson with a blackish sheen. Wiry stems. Rose fragrance.



These are the selections of the All-America Gladiolus Trial Gardens, and are the cream of the crop. They are sure to grow and bloom for you. Left to right: EMPEROR, APPLEBLOSSOM, ROYAL STEWART, MAY-TIME and CARIBBEAN.

POMPON DAHLIAS



DOUBLE PEONIES



DAHLIAS

A. D. LIVONI—(Show Type) Beautiful shade of deep pink. Free flowering and ideal for cutting.

ARTHUR GODFREY—(F. D.) Flame red with orange-buff shadings. Large.

AVALON (F. D.)—Profuse bloomer with rich large lemon-yellow blooms.

BLACK MONARCH—Very dark, oxblood red. A strong grower with many blooms. Long, sturdy stems make this a fine cutflower.

CITY OF CLEVELAND (F. D.)—Glowing orange with suffusions of red showing through. The formal flowers are borne on a strong sturdy bush.

CLARA CARDER—(I. D.)—A beautiful medium size flower of cyclamen pink.

COMANDO—(I. D.)—Clear shade of deep lavender. One of the finest.

GALLANT FOX (I. D.)—Brilliant red. A good cutflower variety.

GOLDEN LEADER (F. D.)—Golden yellow, large flowering.

JANE COWL (I. D.)—Blend of bronze, buff and gold. Strikingly beautiful.

JERSEY BEAUTY (F. D.)—Pink shaded with chamois. Flowers large and well formed.

KINDIG PURPLE (F. D.)—A wonderful plant with deep green foliage setting off the richness of the giant deep purple flower.

MICHIGAN WHITE—Clear white. A beautiful cutting variety with 6 inch blooms.

MRS. GEO. LE BOUTELLIERE (I. D.)—Deep rich carmine red. Very attractive.

MRS. THOMAS EDISON (I. D.)—Dark claret red on a medium low bush.

ROSE GLORY (F. D.)—Large, deep old rose on good stems. Fine keeper.

ROSY DAWN (Ball Type)—Rose red and yellow. Fine for cut flower.

ROYAL PENNANT (I. D.)—Rich royal purple with eight inch blooms.

SALEM SUNSHINE (I. D.)—Primrose yellow blooms, measuring up to 10 inches across.

THOMAS A. EDISON (F. D.)—Royal purple blooms with staghorn petal form.

POMPON DAHLIAS—Charming "button" dahlias that require little care.

MINIATURE DAHLIAS—Lovely 3 to 4 inch blossoms just like the larger

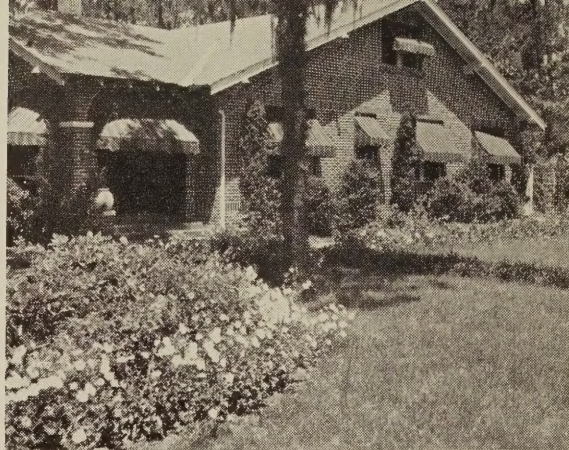
DAHLIA CULTURE

Dahlias can be grown easily and successfully with only a little care. Drainage and porosity are important and fertilization should be done with a good balanced commercial fertilizer. Planting is simple. Set stout stakes first, then plant the tuber in a hole 6 inches deep, with the eye up and neck near the stake. As the eye grows, keep filling in the soil.

Cultivate frequently for the first 10 weeks, but do not cultivate when in bud or bloom. Allow only one main stalk to grow. When stalk is about 10 inches high, pinch out the center just above the second pair of leaves. Also, pinch out all new lateral shoots except the two nearest the main stalk. This produces large blooms on low, bush plants with long stems.

Reference to

FLOWER CULTURE



The numbers I to VIII, found with flower listing refer to the following cultural notes which give directions for growing all of the flowers we list.

Culture I

These flowers need a long season and must be started indoors if a full blooming period is to be had. If early bloom is not important, they will bloom later in the summer when sown directly in the garden. Some gardeners sow both ways to obtain a succession of flowers.

Culture II

These are the quicker-growing annuals that can be sown directly in the garden and will bloom in time to make a good display for most of the summer. If wanted especially early, they should be started as directed indoors in seed beds or flats.

Some flower seedlings are rather delicate. Extra care in preparing the seed bed will pay dividends in better plants. Prepare soil with a liberal amount of mixed fertilizer and organic matter and dig it in. Rake the surface until it is smooth and pulverized. Sow the seed at a depth equal to three times the diameter of the seed. Fine seed can be spread on the surface and pressed in uncovered. Keep soil moist by light spraying until the seedlings have formed the first true leaves. When they are large enough to handle, they may be transplanted to the garden.

Culture III

These flowers do not transplant well. They should be planted where they are to bloom. Sow as soon as the weather begins to warm in the spring. *Otherwise the culture is the same as II.* Sow seed thinly or remove the smaller plants after they are up. These can be handled as pot-grown plants as in *Culture VIII.*

Start the seeds in a seed box



Culture IV

These flowers are unusually hardy annuals that can withstand very cool weather. They are often sown late in fall so they can start growing the first warm days of spring. If not sown in the fall, they should be planted as early in the spring as possible. Fall sowing gets the seeding job out of the way before the spring rush.

Culture V

These flowers, while garden subjects, are also useful for winter-flowering house plants. *For garden use, handle as in Culture II.* For winter flowering indoors, plant fairly late in the season and transplant into small pots as soon as they are large enough. Keep moving them to larger pots as roots fill the soil until they are finally in six-inch pots. Annuals in pots should have at least six hours of direct sunlight daily if they are to flower.

Culture VI

Perennials can be seeded at almost any time of the year. Best periods are early in the spring or in early summer when the rush of spring work is over. A cold frame or sheltered bed which can be shaded from the direct sun is best. Prepare soil thoroughly with plenty of organic matter. A loose, friable soil will produce a thick mat of roots so that the seedlings will transplant more easily. Perennial seedlings are rather weak growers needing extra care. In covering the drills in which the seeds are sown, use either pure, clean sand or a mixture of half sand and half peat moss. This prevents packing of the soil over the seeds. Always water with a fine spray.

Cultivating gives beautiful flowers



As soon as the second leaves form, seedlings may be transplanted into their permanent position. Or, if more convenient, they may be left in the seed bed until the following spring. Under this culture, only a few species will bloom the first year and they will not produce normal flowers until the following year. Planting earlier does increase the chances for flowers the first year. But, if it is more convenient, *Culture I* may be used. Delphinium seed is often started in August to take advantage of the cooler nights for the seed will not grow when the soil temperature is above 77 degrees.

Culture VII

These varieties need a longer growing season than can be given them outdoors. And because they do not transplant well, they must be started in pots and set out without disturbing the roots. *Otherwise Culture is the same as I.* The use of plant bands allows you to set the seedlings out without disturbing the roots. The bands soon rot away and the seedlings will grow as though started in the garden.

If clay pots are used, the excessive drying can be avoided by placing the pots in a flat and filling the space between them with damp peat moss or vermiculite. Be sure to keep this material moist or it will draw moisture from the pots.

Culture VIII

These flowers are biennials. They make a leafy growth the first year but do not flower. The leafy growth of the first year forms food for blooming the following year. The flowers appear the second year, then die.

This means that a continuing show from biennials must be provided by starting new plants every year to replace ones flowering. Biennials are handled in the same way as perennials except that they are started early in the spring to allow the plant to store food for the next year's bloom.

Pansies are tender perennials that are treated as annuals or biennials. When grown as annuals, they should be started indoors about six weeks before time for planting out in early spring. When grown as biennials, the seed is started in late summer and the plants carried over winter in protected spots where extreme temperature and moisture are avoided. Mulching or the use of frames may be necessary in your particular garden. Pansies do best under conditions of constant, moderate moisture, partial shade and a humus-rich soil. Pinching off old flowers will prolong the flowering season.

The Most Beautiful Lawns in Town Start at Our Store

Lawn building used to be the most strenuous task the home owner faced. Not only was building the lawn a difficult undertaking, but maintaining a lawn was a never-ending project.

In the past few years the improvements made by chemists and manufacturers have made lawn building and care a much easier task. Chemical weed killers, power mowers, improved seed, better plant foods all make for better lawns with less expenditure of time, work and money. Here at our store we have made careful studies of all these products and the ones we carry in our store are best suited for our own local needs. Here, you'll get the best for a beautiful lawn.

STARTING A NEW LAWN—Spade or plow the area to a 6 or 8 inch depth. Pulverize the soil thoroughly. A heavy clay soil can be lightened by mixing with sand and humus and a light soil can be improved by adding a top dressing of heavier soil. For best results soil should be slightly heavy. If the soil is acid, scatter crushed limestone.

Peat moss is invaluable for adding to both light and heavy soils because it helps retain soil moisture without allowing the water to be dissipated down below the root lines. It also keeps soil particles loose and friable. Spade peat moss into the soil or apply as a top dressing at least half an inch deep. In a heavy clay soil use one inch or more. A newly planted lawn needs a rich well balanced soil, because grass roots are heavy feeders. By feeding the soil the vital elements contained in plant food, such as nitrogen, phosphorous, potash, etc., you are headed toward a successful planting. We can recommend the best plant food for your own soil condition. Mix the lawn food with a top dressing or rake and work it well into the soil. Because fresh manure usually contains weed seeds, its use is not advisable for a new lawn.

SEEDING—The generally accepted rule for the amount of seed required is five pounds per thousand square feet. Skimping on seed in quality or quantity is costly in time and labor. A well sown lawn checks the immediate introduction and development of weeds. Too much seed retards growth. Choose a calm windless day for sowing. A more uniform distribution of seed is possible with a spreader. Whether sown by hand or spreader, however sow in two directions, one at right angles to the other. This insures against leaving bare grassless areas. Rake the seed into the soil lightly or brush it in by dragging some light flexible object over it such as a sack. The seed should be covered by an eighth of an inch of fine soil or new top dressing.

ROLLING—Use a light water ballast roller and empty to one third full. This may be used to press the soil firmly around the new seed. Remember the soil becomes compacted if rolled too heavily too

often or when wet and sticky. For leveling your lawn, whether new or old, use top dressing, never a roller.

WATER—Use a fine spray so the seed bed will not be disturbed. If the normal moisture is enough to keep the lawn just slightly damp, try not to water it again until the seed has germinated, but don't allow it to dry out at any time.

SPRING LAWN CARE

Fine lawns start with very early spring care. Remove all the winter accumulations of leaves and debris by raking. Apply plant food as directed by the manufacturer. If grass has started, apply when grass is dry, then soak the lawn to wash the plant food off the blades and into the soil.

Re-seed thin and bare spots using about a pound to each 200 square feet. Pulverize the soil in bare spots, then cover the seed lightly.

SUMMER LAWN CARE

Mow frequently enough to keep grass from exceeding a 2½ inch height. Set the mower to cut about 1¼ inches high. Very close cutting scalps the rough spots and unless done extra-frequently, injures the grass by sudden exposure to the sun after it has been shaded by dense growth. Short mower clippings left on the lawn are beneficial; they are harmful, however, if the quantity is so great the grass is smothered and new growth retarded.

WEED CONTROL—Get the weeds early before they seed or spread and your summer lawn care is considerably easier. Refer to our weed killer department in the back of our Garden Annual.

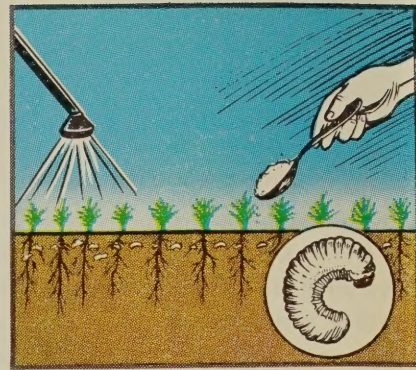
WATERING—This depends upon your good judgment. If the turf is dry it is far wiser to soak limited areas to a six to eight inch depth on successive evenings than to sprinkle the whole lawn with a limited supply of moisture that will attract the dry grass roots up to the surface. Water sloping areas more liberally at the top to compensate for drainage losses.

The Best Lawn in Town



OUR WEED KILLERS DO IT

Get the weeds before they seed. The earlier the start the easier they can be controlled later on. Our selective type 2-4D preparations sprayed on weeds, now makes a formerly difficult chore a comparatively easy one. 2-4D sticks to weed leaves and is ultimately absorbed into the root system—the leaves turn brown within a few days and in about three weeks they are dead.



GRUBS CAN DO HEAVY DAMAGE

Beetle grubs feed on grass roots and are extremely destructive, once the infestation is established. Beetles lay their eggs in the ground near the grass roots during the summer months. The hatch (grubs) feed and sever the grass roots during the fall. A lawn turning brown in patches should be examined closely at a three inch depth for grubs. Use our rotenone sprays or poison feed applications to bring them under control.

The least expensive item in any lawn is the seed. Time, labor, fertilizer and care can all be wasted if the right seed is not used.

In addition to the best in grass seed your lawn will need intelligent care in applying the right fertilizer at the proper time, in using the best weed controls to keep out undesirable growth, and in getting the best tools for cutting, raking, edging, watering and all other operations in maintaining your lawn. Make our store your headquarters for all of the tools and supplies needed to make and maintain a beautiful green lawn. Come in and see us soon.

Merion Blue Grass

This new wonder grass is low growing, needs less frequent mowing and thrives under close mowing. It forms a dense, well-knit, hardy, deep green turf, highly resistant to crabgrass and of very fine texture. It resists disease and tolerates heat and drought.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Deep, vivid green. Very narrow leaf blades. Plants are slightly creeping. A fine lawn grass under proper conditions.

Red Top

Good for low, wet spots. Stands wet weather, and even overflowing, better than other grasses. Does well on any good, rich soil. Often thrives where Blue Grass fails.

Chewing Fescue

A superb grass to grow in rather shaded areas and even on fairly acid soil and under other unfavorable conditions. Plants grow low, make a dense turf. Often used for putting greens and fairways. It produces a stiff, upright leaf.

White Dutch Clover

Although not a grass, White Clover is used extensively to supplement lawn grasses in mixtures. Succeeds best on moist ground

Hulled Bermuda

Highest grade Bermuda. Removal of the hard, almost water-tight hull speeds germination. With proper moisture conditions, seed germinates in one to two weeks.

Unhulled Bermuda Grass

Best for sunny exposure and summer lawns. Makes vigorous and persistent growths, lasts for years, stands long, hot summers well and grows well in any soil not too wet. Ideal for lawns, golf courses and athletic fields. Makes a tough, even turf without clumps and recovers quickly after cutting.

Other Grasses

In addition to the law grasses listed here, we can supply just about any other variety you need. We carry a complete line of all grass varieties that can be grown successfully in this part of the country.

Our Finest Lawn Mixture

Our Selected lawn mixture is a combination of the finest quality seeds—which we have developed after years of experience. All the grasses in it are fine-bladed and deep-rooting. There just isn't any better combination than this for our lawns.

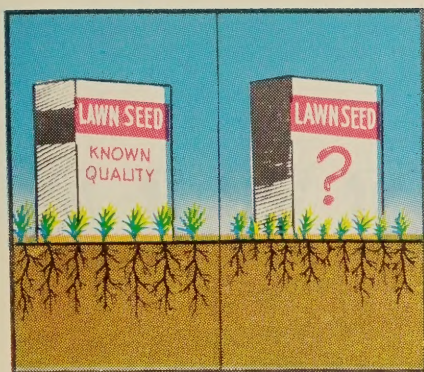
Our Special Shade Mixture

Our Shade lawn mixture is a scientifically developed blend of top quality shade enduring grasses and clovers. We believe it will produce results anywhere that grass can be made to grow.

THE GEO. T. BROWNING CO.

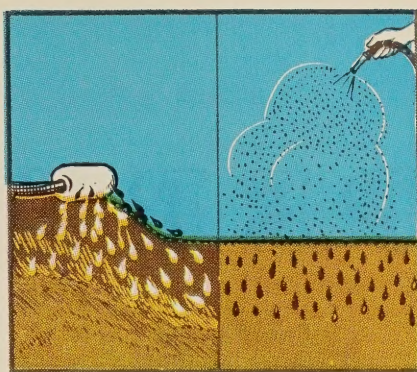
613 Monroe St.
Toledo 4, Ohio

The only way to win a thick, lasting turf is to sow a mixture of true turf grasses suited to your own soil and climatic conditions. The only sure way to get such a mixture is to depend on a seed specialist. That's us!



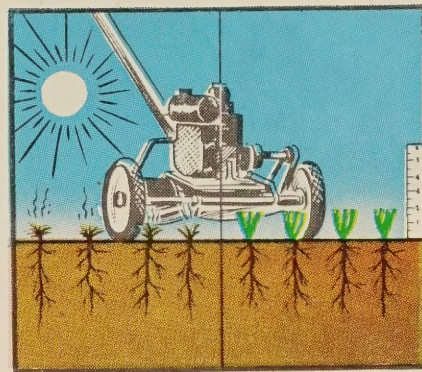
HOW MUCH, OR HOW MUCH WHAT?

In most cases, properly **blended** grass mixtures are best for year round growth. Lawn mixtures contain varied proportions of **expensive** and **inexpensive** seed. The cost of your lawn seed should be determined by the **known percentage** of these proportions not by the pound of mere "lawn seed." When you buy our lawn seed mixtures the blend is right and the price is right. Whether you are planning a new lawn or rebuilding, come in and talk it over.



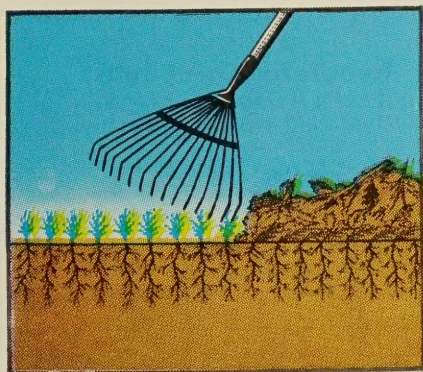
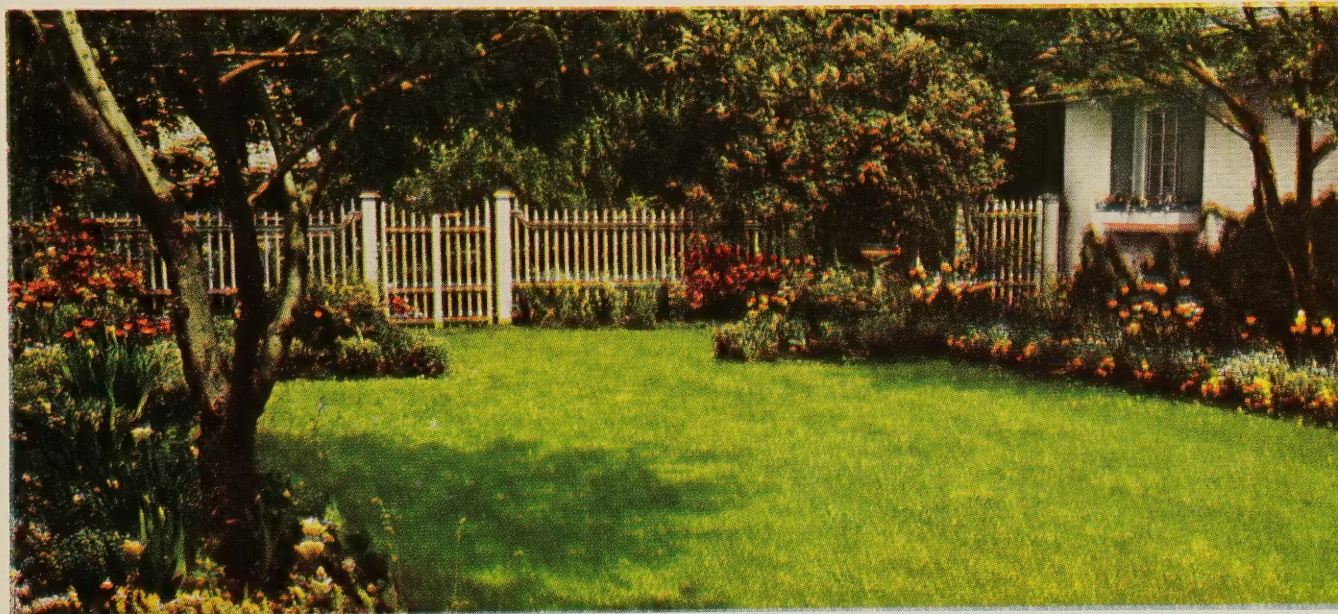
TWO WATERING IDEAS

(Left) Watering slopes should be done by **soaking** from the top, this permits the crest to get an adequate water supply before it runs off to the bottom of the hill. (Right) Sprinkling newly seeded areas should be done with a misty spray not a stream, either by hand or with an efficient sprinkler, otherwise the seed will be displaced and gather in pools, thus ruining the even distribution of your sowing.



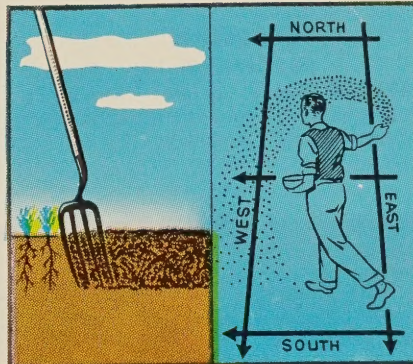
HOW LOW TO MOW

Mowing too close or "scalping," allows the hot summer sun to quickly "burn out" your lawn, destroying newly germinated grass which is left unprotected by shade and so weaken the plant structure that it cannot survive competition against weeds and insects. Mower cutting height should be about one and a half inches. Cut when growth reaches two and a half inches. Vary the route of your cutting.



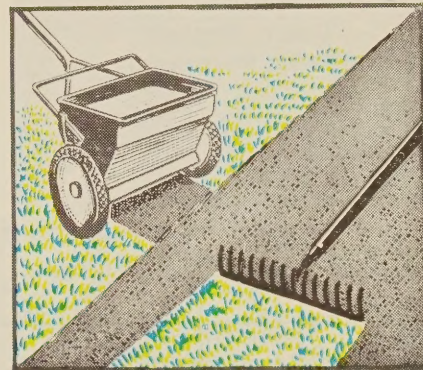
WHISK, DON'T RAKE

Accumulations of debris and leaves on the lawn chokes off growth of new grass and permits nests for harmful insects. A thorough whisking (not a heavy raking that uproots new grass) in early spring and late fall when the weeds have stopped seeding gives old and newly germinated grass a head start in the battle against weeds. Experts recommend that **short** clippings be left on the ground. Long clippings should be gathered.



STARTING OVER, SOMETIMES PAYS

(Left) To insure growth from those bare and persistently thin areas: Reseed them as though starting a new lawn. Dig up and pulverize the soil in the bare areas and mix with a balanced fertilizer. Reseed, then roll it sufficiently to press the seed into the soil. (Right) When sowing lawn seed in large areas, choose a windless day. Sow in two directions; one at right angles to the other.



GOOD GRASS MUST BE FED

Established grass roots are notoriously heavy feeders. An early spring and late fall application of a balanced plant food plus a mid-summer stimulator will keep those grass roots busy delivering a healthy, lush, carpet of green. Apply uniformly at about 3 lbs per 100 square feet when the grass is dry. Brush the plant food off the blades with the back of a rake; then water thoroughly.



PERENNIA

Achillea

(hp) Culture IV, 1-1½'

PTARMICA (The Pearl)—Clusters of pure white flowers bloom abundantly all summer. Fine for cutting. 12-18 inches.

Alyssum

(hp) Culture VI, 1'

SAXATILE (Gold Dust)—Hardy, compact growth. Produces golden yellow flowers.

Aquilegia (Columbine)

(hp) Culture VI, 2½'

McKANA'S GIANTAS—Larger flowers and longer spurs, as well as richer and more beautiful colors than other columbines. The strong, bushy plants reach three feet in height and the striking terminal flowers are well supported on wiry stems. 50c.

Arabis (Rock Cress)

(hp) Culture VI, 6"

Creeping plants with small flowers in early spring. Fine for edging. Pkt. 15c.

Armeria (Thrift) (Sea Pink)

(hp) Culture VI, 3"

Dwarf rock plants with grassy foliage and has dense globular flowerheads. 25c.

Aubrietia (Purple Rock Cress)

(hp) Culture VI, 6"

A creeper with large colorful flowers in spring. Ideal with bulbs. Purple shade.

Daisy, English (Bellis Perennis)

(hp) Culture VI, 8"

Low plants with colorful double daisies in early spring. Ideal flower for beds. 20c.

Campanula (Canterbury Bells)

(b) Culture VIII, 2'

CUP AND SAUCER—Bell-shaped. Saucer of petals at base. Mixed colors. 25c.

DOUBLE—Fine double flowers in blue, pink and white. All mixed. Pkt. 25c.

SINGLE—Large bell-shaped flowers in many colors. Graceful plants. 25c.

Candytuft (Iberis)

(hp) Culture VI, 1'

PERENNIAL GIBALTARICA—Lilac-pink blooms. Needs protection in the winter. Prefers hot, dry location. 25c.

SEMPERVIRENS—The perennial white Candytuft. Most desirable perennial for borders, rock gardens. Is evergreen. 25c.

START THEM FROM SEED

Starting perennials from seed is not only money-saving but a satisfying experience. With just a little care a packet of seed will give you many plants for border and garden and even to give away.

Carnation

(hp) Culture or VI, 18"

CHABAUD'S GIANTS—Large double flowers with sweet fragrance. All colors. Flower in six months. Profuse bloomers.

SPARKLER—Scarlet.

Coreopsis

(hp) Culture VI, 2'

SUNBURST—Large, double flowers of rich golden color. Fine for cutting. Sturdy, good grower and dependable. 2'.

Dahlia

(hp) Culture I or II, 14"

UNWIN'S IDEAL BEDDING—Semi-double flowers on low bushes. Fine for beds or borders. Many colors. 25c.

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur)

(hp) Culture V, 5'

GIANT PACIFIC HYBRIDS—World famous strain of immense double flowers on tall stems. Colorful. Blooms June. 25c.

Dianthus (Pinks)

(p) Culture I, 1'

DOUBLE AND SINGLE MIXED—Fine mixture of colorful, scented pinks.

Foxglove (Digitalis)

(b) Culture VII, 3'

Tall spikes of lovely thimble-shaped flowers of pink, rose, and purple. Beautiful blooms second year. 3' high. Pkt. 15c.

PERENNIAL MONARCH MIXED (hp)—Superb daisy type flowers in shades of red and yellow. 1½ to 2 feet high.

Geum

(hp) Culture VI, 1½'

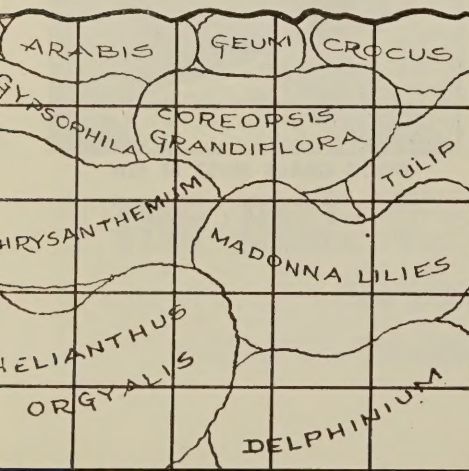
MRS. BRADSHAW—Glowing scarlet flowers. Bright green foliage. Double 20c.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

PERENNIAL WHITE (hp)—Large loose clusters of small flowers give misty effect. Excellent for cutting. 1½-3' tall. Pkt. 15c.

Heuchera (Coral Bells)

SANGUINEA HYBRID—A fine, hardy perennial bearing rich colored flowers in graceful spikes. Good cutting flower. 25c.



LS

For Lasting Beauty

Beds and borders of these beautiful flowers form perfect backgrounds for all gardens. They are the encouragement of the beginner, returning in beauty each year and are the stay of the gardeners who work in design.

Hibiscus (Rose Mallow)

(hp) Culture VI, 4'

GIANT MIXED—Huge bell-shaped flowers in white, pink, red. Tall plant. 15c.

Hollyhock

(hp) Culture VI or VIII, 5'

DOUBLE, MIXED—Large double flowers on tall spikes. Bloom in midsummer. 15c.

Lavender

VERA—Hardy perennial grown largely for its fragrance. Lavender flowers. 15c.

Linaria (Baby Snapdragon)

(hp) Culture I, II, IV or VI

NORTHERN LIGHTS—About 15" high. Brilliant colors. Excellent quick-growing, cutting flower. 15c.

Linum (Flowering Flax)

(hp) Culture VI, 6"-8"

PERENNIAL BLUE—Low bushy plant blooming from spring to midsummer. Small, clear blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Lupine

(hp) Culture III or VII, 3'

RUSSELL'S MIXED—Finest of all the lupines. Brilliant colors in long, strong spikes symmetrical closely packed. 20c.

Phlox

(hp) Culture VI, 8-12"

Lovely clusters of showy flowers on low plants from early spring on. Easily grown.

DWARF MIXED—The finest large flowered Dwarf Phlox. The shades are clear and soft. Blue, Pink and White. Pkt. 15c.

GIGANTEA ART SHADES—A strain with flowers 1½" in diameter, in a remarkable variety of soft color tones. Pkt. 15c.

Poppy

(hp) Culture VI, 1½-2"

ICELAND MIXED—Excellent perennial for borders, rock gardens. Large colorful, ferny foliage. Neat compact tufts. 20c.

ORIENTAL SCARLET—Huge red blooms in early summer from perennial root. Useful for bold color. Flower profusely. 20c.

Primula (Primrose)

(hp) Culture VI, 6-10"

ENGLISH PRIMROSE (Vulgaris)—Creamy yellow. 6-10" high. Pkt. 25c.

POLYANTHUS, GIANT MIXED—Handsome clusters, wide range of colors. 35c.

Shasta Daisy

(hp) Culture VI, 2'

ALASKA—Largest of the Shasta strains. Big, white flowers yellow centers. 2'.

DOUBLE—Easily grown popular variety with large double heads. Pkt. 25c.

Sweet William (Dianthus Barbatus)

(hp) Culture VI, 1½-2'

DOUBLE—Double flowers crowd the heavy heads of many colors. 1½-2'. 15c.

DWARF MIXED—Lovely single pinks in large flat clusters. Fine for cutting. 1½-2'. 15c.

Tritoma (Red Hot Poker)

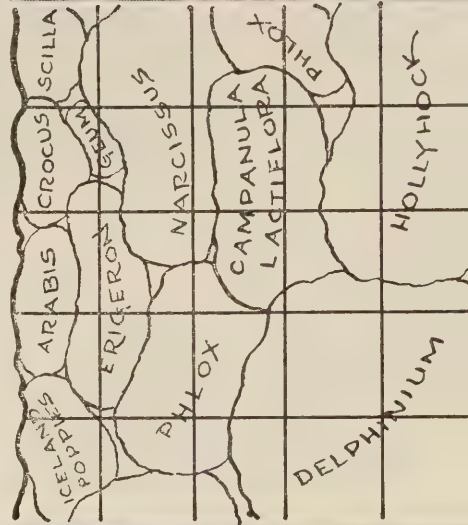
(p) Culture VI, 3-4'

CHOICE HYBRIDS—Narrow tubular flower on tall spikes, orange red. Graceful greasy foliage. Not perennial under some conditions. For border. 25c.

Viola (Tufted Pansies)

(hp) Culture VI, 6'

CORNUTA—Miniature pansies from neat plants. Flower all season. Many showy colors mixed. Good in low borders. 6".





PETUNIA, Fire Dance

Annuals FOR

As you've already noticed, this "Garden Annual" comes to you from a neighbor. Unlike most seed catalogs, it's a local affair.

That's very important, we think.

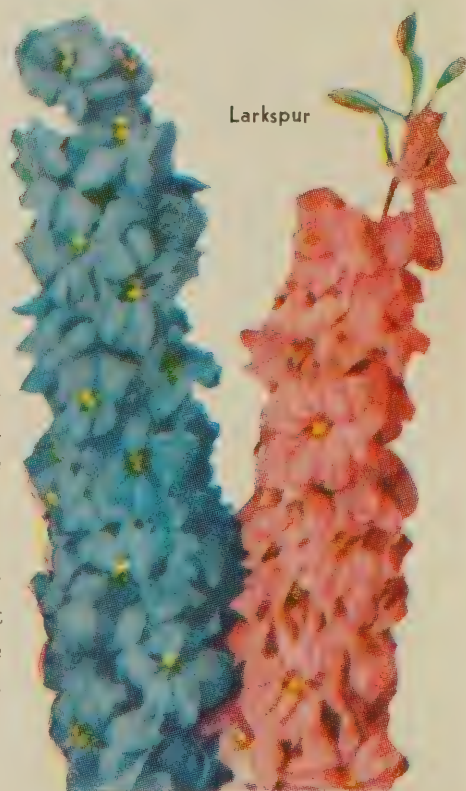
For one thing, it means that this book tells about local gardening—and offers you seeds and garden materials suited to your own area and your own growing conditions. It means also, that you don't have to send a thousand miles away to get what you want for your garden. You can get the very best, right here in your own neighborhood.

Another very important point—as you know, there are many flower and vegetable seed varieties which do well in some areas, but are uncertain in other parts of the country. So we always make sure the seed we offer is truly suitable for use here. Often we have to rule out very attractive varieties which are not suited to our soil and climate, because we want your garden to be successful from start to finish.

Isn't it good sense then, to do your garden shopping here—where your needs are understood. Certainly it's easier, and safer. Come to see us soon.

PRICES: All prices in this catalog are subject to change without notice.

MAIL ORDERS: On mail orders, all packet seeds are sent postpaid. On all other items, add parcel post charges to your remittance.



Larkspur

THE GEO. T. BROWNING CO.

613 Monroe St.

Toledo 4, Ohio



PETUNIA, Glitters



EVERY GARDEN



NASTURTIIUMS,
Gleam Hybrids



ZINNIA,
Peppermint
Stick



PANSY,
Swiss Giant

CULTURE

The Culture Number shown for each variety refers to the "How to Grow" information will be found on page 6.

Ageratum

(a) Culture I, 4-9"

BLUE PERFECTION—A deep amethyst blue flower. Grows to 9 inches high.

MIDGET BLUE—Small 4-inch plants are covered with azure blooms. Compact. 25c.

Alyssum

(a) Culture II, 4-6"

CARPET OF SNOW (a)—Easily grown dwarf annual. Fragrant snow white flowers last from early summer until frost.

ROYAL CARPET—In drifts of vibrant purple color or used as a neat edging for the flower bed. Excellent companion for Carpet of Snow. 4" high, 10" across. 25c.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)

(a) Culture I, 1 1/2-3'

Rust Proof

MARDI GRAS—Colors include white, light yellow, canary-yellow, gold, orange, copper, orange-scarlet, light pink, pink, rose-pink, brilliant rose, cream, scarlet, etc., plus bi-colors. Of extremely vigorous and uniform plant habit. Blooms ahead of other snapdragons. Pkt. 25c.

Continued on page 14



Antirrhinum, Cont.

SUPER-MAJESTIC Giant Flowered — Semi-tall. Large garden flowers. 25c.

MAXIMUM—Large 3 foot spikes, huge colorful flowers. 25c.

TETRA—Immense flowers in many fine colors. Many spikes. All shades. Pkt. 25c.

Aster

(a) Culture II, 1½-2½'

AMERICAN BRANCHING—Four inch double flowers of compact form. Pkt. 25c.

COMET CREGO Wilt Resistant — Large colorful flowers with fluffy effect. 20c.

POWDERPUFF—Pink, azure, rose, crimson, white, scarlet and blue. Solidly made of 3-3½" fully-double flowers. Each plant 24" tall, yet takes up less than 12" space—all the flowers are on top. Often 20 long-stemmed cut flowers per plant. Highly wilt-resistant. Early. Pkt. 25c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET—Early. Short plants. Compact double flowers. Mixed. Marvelous colors. Wilt resistant. Pkt. 15c.



Flowers for the Foreground

The lowest growing flowers are used for the foreground of the border and although there are numerous beautiful annuals which can be used for edging, the best are:

Ageratum, dwarf

Alyssum

Linum (Scarlet Flax)

Lobelia, dwarf

Nierembergia

Petunia, dwarf

Phlox drummondii

Portulaca

Reseda, dwarf, and Verbena

Perennials which are most generally used for the foreground of the flower border are:

Alyssum (Hardy)

Arabis (Rockcress)

Bellis (English Daisy)

Campanula

Candytuft

Iberis

Primrose and Viola

RAINBOW—An especially fine single flower for cutting and contains a range of color not to be found in other asters.

SUNSHINE — 4" anemone-like flowers. Loose row of petals, quilled center. 25c.

WILT RESISTANT SUPER GIANT, MIXED—An entirely new class of base branching, heavy stemmed fluffy ostrich feather flowers. 5-6" across. Pkt. 25c.

Bachelor's Buttons (Centaurea, Cornflower)

(a) Culture II or IV, 3'

JUPILEE GEM—Dwarf, 1' plant. Large, frosty blue blooms. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Balloon Vine (Love in a Puff)

(a) Culture I, 10' to 15'

A clear, free-growing vine with small white flowers, and balloon-like seeds. 15c.

Balsam (Lady Slipper)

(a) Culture II, 1½-2'

CAMELLIA FLOWERED — Double flowers all summer on bushy plants.

Bells of Ireland

(a) Culture I, 24"

An interesting novelty with a long graceful stem. Both foliage and flowers are the same attractive light green color. Flowers practically cover the stem. 25c.

Calendula (Pot Marigold)

(a) Culture II or IV, 1½'

PACIFIC BEAUTY—Golden flowers with drooping petals. Odorless. Pkt. 25c.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis)

(a) Culture III, 1'

WHITE HYACINTH—Large conical spikes of snowy flowers. Fine for edging.

Cardinal Climber (Imp. Cypress Vine)

(a) Culture III, 10-15'

Slender vine with bright green fernlike leaves. Red flowers. Fast grower. Pkt. 15c.

Castor Bean (Ricinus)

(a) Culture III or VII, 10'

ZANZIBARENSIS—Tall, strong plant for bold effect. Large lobed bright green leaves. Excellent for backgrounds.

Celosia (Cockscomb)

(a) Culture I or II, 1-3'

FOREST FIRE—Low grower with large crested heads, as rooster combs. Pkt. 25c.

GOLDEN FLEECE—Plumes are huge and dense, on long cutting stems, dozens of them to the plant. Stands any amount of hot weather, pest and disease resistant. Will cut and come again all season. 25c.

PAMPAS PLUMES—Tall, feathery heads in new bronze and sunset shades. 25c.

TOREADOR—A richer and brighter red than the earlier crimson colored cockscomb. Long blooming season, most compact, largest heads. Cristata type. 25c.



CELOSIA Plumosa

Chrysanthemum (Annual)

(a) Culture II or IV, 1½'

SINGLE PAINTED DAISY, MIXED—Showy daisy-like flowers. Rings of red, yellow, on white, red or yellow. Pkt. 15c.

Clarkia

(a) Culture II or IV, 2'

DOUBLE MIXED—Large double flowers in many gorgeous colors. Graceful plant. Does well in light shady spot. Pkt. 20c.

Cosmos

(a) Culture II or IV, 3-4'

FIESTA—Bi-color. Orange colored with scarlet longitudinal stripes. Pkt. 25c.

ORANGE RUFFLES—Semi-double flowers. Golden orange. Airy effect. Pkt. 25c.

RADIANCE—Beautiful, deep rose flowers have a rich crimson zone in center. 25c.

SENSATION MIXED—Huge single flowers, wavy petals, many colors. Pkt. 25c.

YELLOW RUFFLES—Semi-double. Bright yellow. Airy effect. Pkt. 25c.

Cynoglossum (Chinese Forget-Me-Not)

(a) Culture II, 15"

FIRMAMENT—Hundreds of tiny indigo blue flowers. Resemble Forget-me-nots. Dwarf plants bloom all summer. Pkt. 25c.

Daisy, African

MIXED COLORS — Daisy-like flowers, white, yellow, salmon, rose, and other colors. Nice for rock gardens, edgings and cutting. Pkt. 25c.

Daisy, Swan River (Brachycome)

(a) Culture II, 10"

MIXED—Many colored small daisy-like flowers freely produced all summer. 25c.

Dianthus (Pinks)

(a) Culture I or VIII, 1'

GAIETY—Fringed petals in a wide range of flower colors and shapes. Pkt. 25c.

Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower)

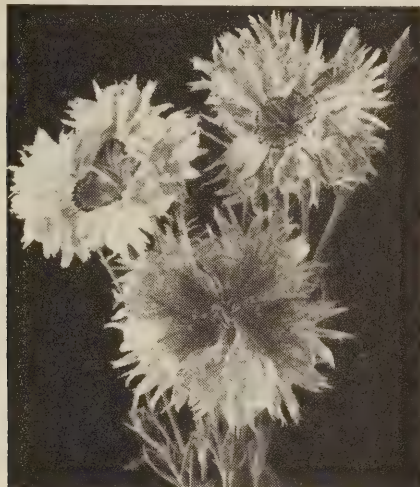
(a) Culture I or II, 2½'

COERULEUS—An attractive annual which blooms from July until frost. Flowers are pale lavender. Good cutting flower. 25c.

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)

(a) Culture III, 1'

Large single poppy-like flowers in many showy colors. Fern-like leaves. 25c.



DIANTHUS (Pinks)



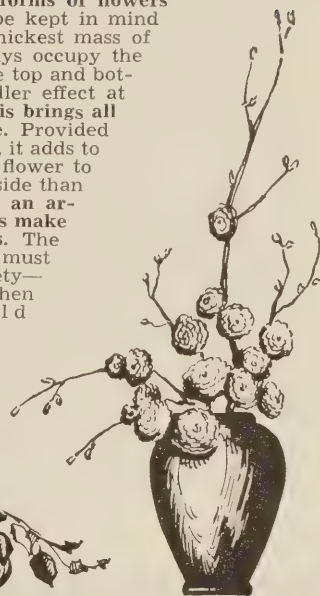
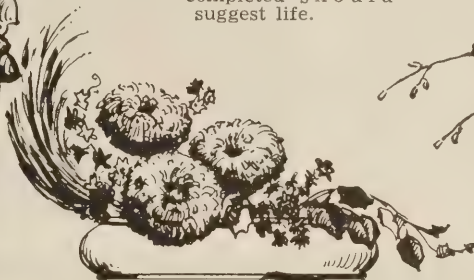
ASTER, Queen of the Market



MARIGOLD, Naughty Marietta

Arranging Your Flowers

The natural lines of stems and forms of flowers are very beautiful and should be kept in mind when arranging flowers. The thickest mass of flowers or foliage should always occupy the center, tapering off toward the top and bottom of the group with a fuller effect at the bottom than the top. This brings all the flowers into a triangle. Provided the central balance is kept, it adds to the arrangement for one flower to fall a little more on the side than the other. The form of an arrangement must always make irregular lovely lines. The heights of the stems must show pleasing variety—the arrangement when completed should suggest life.



Everlasting Flowers

(a) Culture II, 1½-3'

MIXED—Contains such favorites as Straw-flower and Globe Amaranth. Fine for dried winter bouquets. Pkt. 15c.

Four O'Clock (Mirabilis)

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bushy plants covered with flowers of red, pink, white, violet, and yellow. Flowers close in sun and open at 4 o'clock.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

(a) Culture II, (hb) VI, 2'

DOUBLE MIXED PICTA (a)—Showy round flowers with tubular petals. 25c.

Gourds, Ornamental

(a) Culture III, 12'

MIXED—Large and small kinds that will be useful for dried novelties. 15c.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

(a) Culture I, 1½-3'

ANNUAL WHITE (a)—Open, bell-shaped blooms on branching stems give airy touch to garden or bouquet. Pkt. 15c.

Helianthus (Sunflower)

(a) Culture II, 6'

SUN GOLD—Large double flowers of a brilliant golden yellow. 20c.

Hunnemannia (Mexican Tulip Poppy)

(a) Culture III, 1½'

SUNLITE—Soft yellow double poppy type flower. Bluish fine cut leaves. Pkt. 20c.

Kochia (Burning Bush or Summer Cypress)

(a) Culture III, 2½'

Compact pyramid. Needs no trimming. Bright green foliage makes neat, quick hedge. Turns bright red in fall. Pkt. 15c.

Lavatera

LOVELINESS—Large bowl-shaped pink flowers shaded crimson on shrubby plants from midsummer until frost. Pkt. 25c.

Linum (Flowering Flax)

(a) Culture III, (hp), VI, 1-2'

SCARLET (a)—Bright red flowers in a constant succession all summer. Pkt. 25c.

Lobelia

(a) Culture I or V, 4"

CRYSTAL PALACE—Compact border plant with myriads of tiny bright blue flowers. For all low use. Pkt. 25c.

Marigolds

(a) Culture I or II,

African

Tall Types, 2½-4'

CRACKERJACK—Full marigold range of colors, primrose, yellow, gold and orange. Turns out uniformly large, double flowers measuring 4 to 5 inches across. 25c.

GLITTERS—Clear yellow. Double. Bushy with long stem. A garden favorite.

MAMMOTH MUMS—Chrysanthemum-flowered, blooms in 2½ months from seed. Deep sulphur yellow. 30 inches high. 15c.

MAN-IN-THE-MOON—The lightest of all yellow marigolds with exceptionally solid, round flower heads composed of broad, crisply ruffled, pale moon-yellow petals. Vigorous with strong stems. 25c.

REAL GOLD—Large carnation-like flowers in striking bright orange color.

YELLOW SUPREME—Light, yellow, large flowers of carnation form. Pkt. 15c.

French

Double Dwarf Types, ½-1'

COLOR MAGIC—12 inch mounds covered with variegated colored flowers. An unusual cross in French Marigolds. Flowers in combination of deep gold and red.

Continued on page 18

Pictured at right are the attractive dwarf Petite marigolds awarded a Bronze All America 1958 award.

Summer with its blazing skies and brilliant greens, demands the vivid splashes of color that only bold plantings of annuals can supply.

Petunias, without a doubt give more all-around satisfaction than any other annuals with the wide range of color, blooms and height.

The modern zinnia is another of America's most popular, colorful and easy annual to grow. Ranging in color from creamy white to brilliant red.



We are often asked to recommend annuals for growing without much care, particularly around summer cottages used only on weekends, or where the soil is poor. We suggest Calliopsis, Gaillardia, Marigold, Petunia, annual Phlox, Scabiosa, Verbena and Zinnias. These usually bloom profusely without care or extra watering, though some water applied when the seed is sown will often insure germination. Annuals are sun-loving and the answer to color without care. To make annuals branch and grow more flowers, most of the plants should have the top of the stem pinched off when they are a few inches high. Remove the end bud, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.



CALENDULA, Chrysanthia



DAHLIA, Unwin's
Ideal Bedding Mixed

***Make your plans now for a
beautiful, colorful
Spring and Summer. A
garden of beautiful flowers
is better than a
doctor's prescription!***



Zinnia
Persian Carpet

PETUNIA, La Paloma



Combinations in color for the annual garden are unlimited. A color scheme which is said to be restful, is the blue and lavender garden. Listed alphabetically, here are a few of the more popular annuals which may be used for this:

AGERATUM, Midget Blue; ALYSSUM, Royal Carpet; ANCHUSA, Blue Bird; BACHELOR'S BUTTONS, Blue Boy; DIDISCUS (Blue Lace Flower); LARKSPUR, Regal Blue and Lilac; LOBELIA, Crystal Palace; MORNING GLORY, Heavenly Blue; NEMOPHILA, (Baby Blue Eyes); PETUNIA, Blue Bee; SALVIA (Flowering Sage),

Blue Bedder; SCABIOSA, Blue Moon and VINCA (Periwinkle).

Or, you might want to have your garden in blues, yellows and white. If so, here is a striking border. Plant the soft yellow Marigolds, Zinnias and Annual Phlox in drifts or long masses throughout the border. As a background, use the blues and lilacs of Larkspur. Along the border, carry out your blues with Scabiosa, Salvia, Didiscus, planted near the pure white Bachelor's Button or behind the giant white Candytuft, Hyacinth.

Marigold, Cont. from page 15

GOLDEN PYGMY—Dwarf, compact plant covered with tiny, double orange yellow flowers. Pkt. 25c.

LEMONDROP—Clear lemon yellow of the miniature type. Profuse bloomer. Pkt. 20c.

MELODY—Foot high plants with loads of orange ball-like flowers. Pkt. 15c.

RED HEAD—Compact, with bright red, 2" blooms. Reddest of all. Pkt. 15c.

PETITE, Orange, Gold, Harmony—All America winners for 1958. Ideal edging plants. The little double crested flowers are all double and literally cover their neat plants with sheets of bloom. Pkt. 25c.

SUNNY—Compact plants with masses of golden orange blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

Single Dwarf Types, ½-1"

FLASH—Plants have many 1¾" flowers in tangerine and red shades. Pkt. 15c.

NAUGHTY MARIETTA—Open 2½" flowers are rich gold with maroon at base of petals. Fine for edging. Pkt. 15c.



GAILLARDIA, Double Picta

Mignonette (Reseda)

(a) Culture III, 1'

Low grower with tiny, white blooms that are very sweet scented. Pkt. 20c.

Morning Glory (Ipomea)

(a) Culture III, V or VII, 12'

CANDY PINK—Reported to be the first pink morning glory. The big 4 inch diameter flowers are of a lovely and cheerful shade of rose-pink salmon. Pkt. 25c.

HEAVENLY BLUE—Sky-blue flowers. Flowers close in bright sun. Pkt. 25c.

PEARLY GATES—A shining white form of Heavenly Blue. Pkt. 25c.

SCARLETT O'HARA CLIMBING—Large velvety scarlet flowers. Very Showy. 20c.

SUNRISE SERENADE—Fully double flowers in a complete range of colors: white, pink, rose, lavender, scarlet and purple. Pkt. 25c.

MIXED—Many lovely shades. Pkt. 15c.

Nasturtium

(a) Culture III or V

Dwarf or Bush Kinds 1'

CHERRY ROSE—Giant double, very sweet-scented. Rose flushed cherry. Pkt. 20c.

MAHOGANY GEM—Deep velvet mahogany red double flowers. Pkt. 20c.

Tall or Vine Kinds 3-10'

GOLDEN GLEAM—Large golden flowers. Double and fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLET GLEAM—Fiery orange scarlet flowers. Double and fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

GLORIOUS GLEAM HYBRIDS—A mixture of all the Gleam colors. Pkt. 15c.

Nemophila (Baby Blue Eyes)

(a) Culture II, 6"

Many cup-shaped sky-blue flowers on low spreading plant. Pkt. 25c.

Nicotiana (Flowering Tobacco)

(a) Culture I or II, 2-3'

SENSATION—Long-tube starry flowers. Fragrant at night. White, pink. 25c.

Pansy

(a) Culture I, II or VIII, 8"

COLOR CARNIVAL—F₂ generation seed, possessing exceptionally large blooms on vigorous plants. The color range is remarkable, containing combinations of deep rich colors, predominantly red and wine shades. Pkt. 50c.

SWISS GIANTS—Large flowering strain with fine range of gorgeous colors. Best of the improved pansies. 50c.

GIANT SPECIAL—Large in all shades. Pkt. 25c.

Petunia

(a) Culture I or IV

Small Flowered, 10-14"

BALCONY—Trailing kinds for use in window boxes. White, red, rose, or blue. 20c.

COMANCHE—The reddest of red petunias, richer, brighter, more uniform scarlet red. Single flowers 2½ to 2¾ inches in diameter. About 13 inches high. 50c.

ENGLISH VIOLET—A fine purple-violet color. Spreading plant. Pkt. 20c.

FIRE CHIEF—Brilliant Red. Compact, and dwarf flowers profusely. Pkt. 25c.

GLITTERS—The first real red and white bicolored introduction. It grows only 8 inches high, nana compacta type, an excellent and very showy dwarf bedder and edger. Pkt. 50c.

HYBRIDA—An F₂ blend of dwarf petunias which include the widest range of colors. The hybrid vigor of these petunias assures sturdy plants which bloom freely. Pkt. 25c.

ROSE OF HEAVEN—Best of the rose colored strains made famous by Rosy Morn. Color is slightly deeper and uniform. 20c.

SILVER MEDAL—A lovely salmon. Good size flowers on compact plants. 50c.

Large Flowered, 12-20"

BALLERINA—Bright. Deep rose fringed grandiflora type. Delicately fringed. 50c.

CARNIVAL—New strain of grandiflora Petunias that covers a much wider color range than ever before available. Large flowers produced in profusion on compact spreading plants. Very showy. Pkt. 25c.

FIRE DANCE—Exquisite new hybrid bedder, dwarf fringed grandiflora. Rich scarlet with a bold flash-light yellow throat. Pkt. 50c.

Continued on next page

DOUBLE MORNING GLORY, Sunrise Serenade



Suggestions for the Rock Garden

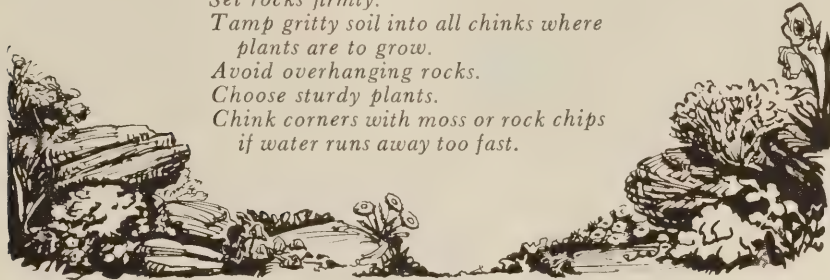
The secret of successful rock gardening lies in following Nature carefully, giving the flowers what they had in their natural habitat.

Light and soil are the two most important factors in the lives of alpine.

The best shade for an alpine is provided by the rocks of the garden, planting on the north or east side of a large rock. Alpines need a porous soil which permits heavy rains to drain quickly. Add plenty of coarse sand or crushed rock to your soil and plenty of humus. Plant crevices while rocks are being laid, not after they are in place. Firm soil around roots to prevent air pockets and group plants of the same kind or color together.

Low-growing, tidy, free-blooming perennials make the most satisfactory rock garden plants. Some of the best perennials for an easy-to-care-for rock garden are: *Anemone*, *Aquilegia*, *Arabis*, *Campanula*, *Crocus*, *Dwarf Evergreens*, *Daphne*, *Dianthus*, *Gypsophila*, *Nierembergia* and *Primula*.

*Avoid soft and scaly rocks.
Set rocks firmly.
Tamp gritty soil into all chinks where
plants are to grow.
Avoid overhanging rocks.
Choose sturdy plants.
Chink corners with moss or rock chips
if water runs away too fast.*



Petunias, Cont.

FLAMING VELVET—A velvety blood red. Best of its color. Grows profusely. 20c.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA—Huge flowers of many fine pastel tints. Pkt. 25c.

LA PALOMA—Pure white with a yellow throat, 100% grandiflora 3½ to 4 inches. Well fringed and extremely free flowering. Very uniform and vigorous, semi-dwarf and spreading which make it excellent for pot, bedding, boxes and borders. Pkt. 50c.

LITTLE GIANTS MIXED—Compact plants with medium flowers in many colors. 25c.

MAYTIME—All America Bronze Medal 1958. An F₁ hybrid grandiflora fringed petunia. Light salmon pink and free flowering. Pkt. 50c.



NASTURTIUM, Gleam Hybrids

POPCORN—Large, pure white, plain edged flowers. Early blooming, exceedingly dwarf and compact. Pkt. 50c.

PRIMA DONNA—Improved F₁ hybrid in the giant dwarf fringed grandiflora class. A bright rose-pink petunia excellent for home gardens. True large size and delightfully fringed, wavy petals on 12-inch bedding type plants. Pkt. 50c.

RED SATIN—Incredibly vivid and shining scarlet flowers. Blooms freely everywhere, and heat or sunshine will not fade the color of this F₁ hybrid multiflora. All-America 1957 winner. Pkt. 50c.

SNOW STORM—Large plain glistening white flowers with creamy shading in throat. Very beautiful. Pkt. 50c.

THEODOSIA—Large ruffled flowers of deep rose pink with golden throat. Very showy and lovely. Pkt. 25c.

Phlox (Annual)

TWINKLE—All America award winner 1957. Choice mixed colors, makes a delightful bedding and edging subject. Growing only six inches high, yet having as large flowers and heads as on the old larger type. Twinkle covers itself with a twinkling mass of star-shaped flowers. Pkt. 35c.

Poppy

(a) Culture IV, 1½-3'

SHIRLEY, MIXED—The easily grown, lovely annual poppy. Many bright colors. Grows easily and self-sows. Pkt. 15c.

Portulaca (Moss Rose)

(a) Culture III or IV, 6"

ROCK GARDEN VARIETIES—Brilliant colors.

DOUBLE MIXED—All double. Pkt. 20c.

Salvia (Flowering Sage)

(a) Culture I, 2-3'

RED—The well-known Scarlet Sage that is a blaze of vivid scarlet in summer. 25c

ST. JOHN'S FIRE—Finest all-purpose salvia. Brilliant scarlet, blooms from mid-July until frost. Begins to flower when only a few inches high. Pkt. 35c.

Salpiglossis (Painted Tongue)

(a) Culture III, 30"

MIXED—Large petunia-like flowers of rich velvety colors, veined with gold. 25c.

Scabiosa

(a) Culture III or IV, 2'

BLUE MOON—Large double flowers of deep lavender blue. Pkt. 25c.



ZINNIA, Pink Lady

CORAL MOON—New coral shade. Large double flowers on firm stems. Pkt. 25c.

IMPERIAL GIANTS, MIXED—Large globe-shaped flowers in a wide range of red, white, coral rose and blue. Pkt. 25c.

Scarlet Runner Bean

Bears large, showy sprays of bright scarlet flowers. Also beans are edible and of good flavor. Pkt. 20c.

Giant Schizanthus (Butterfly-Flower)

(a) Culture II or IV, 1½'

MIXED—Small flowers shaped like multi-colored butterflies. Delicate cut leaves. Free flowering and very decorative.

Sea Lavender (Statice)

(a) Culture I, 2'

MIXED—Small tubular flowers in colorful branching spikes. Decorative. Pkt. 25c.



PETUNIA, Carnival

A beautiful mixture of all Petunia colors and shades. Large flowered, some fringed and of compact, even height and hybrid vigor. It's no trick at all to stand in one spot and count twenty different colors. A most attractive, colorful and versatile annual.

Snow-On-The-Mountain (Euphorbia)

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bright green foliage edged with white. Good for edging or contrast. Pkt. 20c.

Stocks (Gilliflower)

(a) Culture I or IV, 1-2'

DWARF TEN WEEKS—Low growing with strong spikes. Many fine colors. 20c.

Sweet Peas

(a) Culture III, 3'

CUTHBERTSON—Fine new heat resisting strain, very early, free flowering and fragrant. Coline, scarlet. Janet, white; Lois, rose pink; David, navy blue; Frank, lavender and Tommy, mid-blue. Pkt. 15c.

LITTLE SWEETHEART—Bred especially for the home gardener to use for borders, bedding or pot plant culture. Forms a perfect mound of flowers 8" high and wide. Flowers are of the Ruffled Spencer type in a full color range. Pkt. 35c.

EARLY SPENCER—Large fine flowers that flower in early summer. The standard ones for outdoor use. Colors mixed. 15c.

Sweet Sultan

(a) Culture II or IV, 2½'

MIXED—Lovely colorful thistle shaped flowers. Easily grown. 25c.

Tithonia (Golden Flower of the Incas)

(a) Culture I, 4'

TORCH—Blooms from July until frost with quantities of long stemmed single flowers 3 to 4 inches across resembling single dahlias of intense fiery red. 15c.

Verbena

(a) Culture I, 8"

BLUE SHADES—Medium and dark blues in mammoth type. Pkt. 15c.

GRANDIFLORA MIXED—Huge flower clusters, all colors. Ideal for beds. 25c.

LAVENDER GLORY—Lavender with white eye. Large clusters. Fragrant. 25c.

SCARLET—Flaming scarlet heads. Brilliant in beds. Pkt. 25c.

Vinca (Periwinkle)

(a) Culture III, 15"

MIXED—Colorful starry flowers on glossy-leaved, bushy plants. Does well in shade and under most conditions. 15c.

Wild Flower Mixture

(a) Culture II or III, ½-3'

Old fashioned flowers in a fine mixture for all season flowering. Sow thinly and enjoy continuous flowers and delightful surprises. These are not wild flowers of the fields but a selection of garden flowers which will give a "wild" garden look.

CALLIOPSIS



Zinnia

(a) Culture I or II
Small Types, 18-2"

RED RIDING HOOD—Deep scarlet flowers 1" across. Free flowering. Fine border plant of Lilliput type. Pkt. 15c.

PERSIAN CARPET—Bi-colored. Rich deep tones of red and gold along with sunset shades. Medium-sized blooms on good cutting stems. Pkt. 15c.

LILLIPUT PASTELS—Lovely soft colors in the miniature strain. Fine for borders or small bouquets. Pkt. 15c.

PUMILA SUNSHINE TINTS—Dwarf plants with medium flowers in a wide range of delicate, soft colors. Pkt. 15c.

TOM THUMB MIXED—Lilliput type flowers on a very dwarf plant. For low borders and miniature displays. Pkt. 15c.

Large Types, 2-2½'

BLAZE—Giant hybrid, fiery red and orange. True to color and flowers are bigger than the dahlia flower zinnias. Pkt. 25c.

CUT AND COME AGAIN—Fully double, well-rounded flowers. Ideal for cutting. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

DAHLIA FLOWERED MIXED—Huge flowers in a bewildering range of bright and pastel colors. Pkt. 15c.

Continued on next page



MARIGOLD, Red Head



HELIANTHUS, Sun Gold



TITHONIA
Torch

ASTER, Powderpuff

Zinnias, Cont.

FLORADALE SCARLET—Very uniform and true to type and color. Deep scarlet, slightly smaller than dahlia-flowered, 15c.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA, MIXED—Mammoth flowers in many striking colors. Largest zinnias of all, Pkt. 15c.

GIANT CACTUS FLOWERED—Many shades in the shaggy cactus flowered varieties. Tall, sturdy plants.

ICE CREAM—Attractive, creamy variety. Giant Formal cactus. Well suited for cutting. Pkt. 25c.

ORTHO POLKA—A giant bloom of the Peppermint stick coloring. Colors in this bright mixture include combinations of pink and white, red and white, lavender and white, purple and white, scarlet and yellow, etc. Pkt. 25c.

PEPPERMINT STICK—Bi-colored. Basic red flowers, white or yellow stripes. 15c.

PINK LADY—A bi-color with the center of the flower a strong pink. As the petal expands the pink softens to a more delicate shade and blends into a buff color with shrimp undertones. Pkt. 25c.

TREASURE ISLAND—An eye-stopping mixture of bold, bright and colorful shades of scarlet, crimson and red—shades of orange and pure yellow. Cactus flowered, the flowers are exceptionally large, up to 6 and 7 in. in diameter.



Garden



Every month in the year there are things to do both inside and out to keep your flower garden beautiful, your lawns, trees and shrubbery in top shape and for the production of a bountiful vegetable garden.

Winter is when you plan your garden—while the garden sleeps, the gardener should be wide awake, planning for spring.

Spring is all action.

Summer and autumn are busy with harvest of fruits, flowers and vegetables.

Most of the aches and pains of gardening can be avoided by a little planning. It isn't necessary to do all the work at one time in the spring. In the flower garden, clean up and fertilize the bulbs first, then the perennials—after these, get the soil ready for the annuals. The vegetable garden should be prepared as needed. If it is plowed, rake it just before you plant, otherwise a crop of weeds will spring up. If the garden is spaded, dig only enough for the crops you are planting. There are nearly two months between pea planting and tomato setting. Don't do it all at once.

The proper planting time for the plants in your garden is determined by the ancestry of the plants. You are growing plants from far northern climates and from the tropics. It takes ingenuity and correct timing to take advantage of our changing seasons to give these plants the weather conditions they need.

At the end of the year it's a good idea to rejoice in the victories and learn from the defeats. At the same time, indulge in some garden arithmetic. Figure costs and make an approximate estimate of the returns of your vegetable garden. The latter can never be figured accurately, for it is very difficult to put a money value on really fresh vegetables!

We have compiled a month-by-month garden calendar which appears on these two pages to help you with your garden planning.

THROUGHOUT

JANUARY



Sow pansies, forget-me-nots, phlox and hardy poppies in flats indoors. Check all stored bulbs and tubers and discard any diseased roots.

Cut sprays of early flowering shrubs for indoor flowering.

Look carefully over all ornamental trees and shrubs outdoors for scale infestation. If weather permits, spray now with an oil emulsion.

MAY



Prepare beds and sow seeds of hardy annuals early in the month.

Make up your bulb beds of lilies, day-lilies, dahlias, tuberose, etc.

Pinch back garden chrysanthemums. Give lilacs and peonies a good top dressing.

Prune all early flowering shrubbery immediately after flowering.

Finish planting vegetable garden.

SEPTEMBER



Plant peonies, firm down and water thoroughly. Divide lilies of the valley and divide and reset perennials. Plant or transplant daylilies.

Order bulbs for planting next month. Stake chrysanthemums and water well. Make all necessary rose beds in time to allow the ground to settle. Cut grass on lawn and repair or remake if necessary.

Plant cover crops under fruit trees.

ALL TWELVE MONTHS OF '58

FEBRUARY

Check our catalog carefully and decide what seeds and supplies you need and come in early with your order. Bring out potted bulbs and put in a light window for spring forcing.

Oil and overhaul all garden tools, mowers and equipment.

Start indoors or in hotbed, petunias, snapdragons, Shasta daisies, etc., as well as tomatoes, pepper and eggplant.

Look over iris and herbaceous plants for aphids.

MARCH

Clean up around shrubbery and garden corners and burn any refuse to eliminate pests.

Give lawn a topdressing of good plant food. Sow grass seed. Sow annual seed of border stocks, Shirley poppies, gypsophila, larkspur, lupines coreopsis, sweet peas.

Gradually remove windbreaks and covering from tender shrubs, evergreens, roses, bulbs and perennials.

APRIL

Keep newly transplanted material well watered. If bare spots show in the lawn, rake and sow grass seed.

Prepare all vacant flower beds and vegetable garden. Weather permitting, plant beets, radishes, peas, lettuce, onions, etc.

Sow larkspur, poppies, marigolds, poppies and nasturtiums in bare spots in the garden. Inspect tulips and iris for aphids and spray.

JUNE

A longer blooming period for annuals may be had by keeping the flowers cut and pinching back terminal growth.

Feed and water all plants well during flowering season.

Spray the vegetable garden well and set out plants of tomatoes, peppers, broccoli, eggplant.

Spray boxwood foliage with water every day during the summer when shaded.

Clip and trim all hedges.

Spray potatoes, cabbages, melons and squash.

JULY

Keep soil loose around newly planted shrubs and bedding plants. Water thoroughly.

Destroy weeds in gravel paths.

Take care not to use weed-killers near edging plants.

Sow another planting of zinnias, candytufts, larkspurs, gypsophila for fall bloom.

Feed tomatoes liberally if you want large quantities of well ripened fruits.

Sow for late-season crops beans, beets, carrots, sweet corn and cucumbers.

AUGUST

Weed and remove all dead flower heads and water plentifully when needed.

Water lawns after the sun is down. Sow new lawns where needed and keep moist.

Thin late beets and pickle cucumbers.

Evergreens may be transplanted now.

Separate large clumps of naturalized bulbs and replant.

Spray phlox for mildew; nasturtium for lice.

OCTOBER

Plant crocus and snowdrops in bare places underneath trees. Plant jonquils, tulips and other spring flowering bulbs. Sow hardy annuals such as cosmos, calendulas, cornflowers, and cover the seed bed with a light mulch.

Pull tomato plants and remove to warm place so that green tomatoes may ripen slowly indoors.

Destroy all weeds to prevent germination of seeds.

NOVEMBER

Collect all leaf piles and add to compost heap. Plant garden roses.

Clean up vegetable garden. Plow it and leave ground rough-surfaced over the winter.

Nasturtiums, mignonette, calendula, nemophila and early flowering sweet peas may be planted in flats to insure early spring flowers.

A cover of well rotted manure should be spread around rhubarb.

DECEMBER

Make regular feeding stations for the birds. Hang food such as suet out of reach of cats.

Store garden seats and other furniture. All statuary should be taken in unless covered with waterproof material.

Oil all tools before putting them away. Study old catalogs and make plans for next spring. Gather Christmas greens—and have a Merry Christmas!

NEW HELP for your battle with the BUGS

Ever since the first garden was planted, the fight between gardeners and insects has gone merrily along. But nowadays that fight is growing easier, year by year. Just reasonably good strategy is all the gardener needs to win.

A New Weapon

To make the job easier, we present here a highly valuable new anti-bug weapon. This is our series of natural color portraits of the common garden enemies, at the right. For the first time in any seed catalog, these pests are fully pictured in their exact coloring, so that you can recognize them at a glance.

To Beat Them—KNOW THEM!

These unique pictures have just one purpose—to help you identify the pests in your own garden.

Once you know exactly what insect you are fighting, the job is easy. There's a proper insecticide for every one of them.

That's where our new color pictures are so extremely useful. When you have one of these life-like portraits before you, identification is easier and more certain than ever.

Ask Us for the Remedy!

To link up each bug with the insecticide that will handle him. JUST ASK US.

We know from long experience, which formula is best for each situation—and we have it on hand, ready for you. So—with this weapon at hand, let's work together. You Identify them! We'll prescribe for them. And from then on, Mr. Bug will have a pretty bad time of it.

For Insecticides SEE THE SEEDSMAN!

You can buy insecticides in many types of store. But there's only one type of store where the necessary KNOW-HOW goes along with the merchandise.

A good seedsman isn't only a merchant. He's a garden doctor, always on the job to help you make your home more beautiful, more fruitful. He KNOWS.

Therefore, plan common sense says,

"FOR INSECTICIDES SEE THE SEEDSMAN!"



Cutworm—1-3/4"



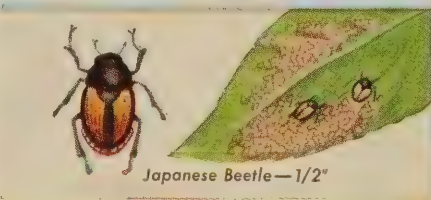
Tomato Hornworm—3" to 4"



Cabbage Worm—1"



Giant Slug—4" or more

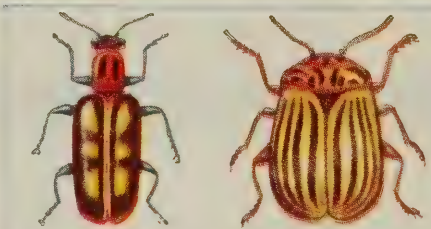


Japanese Beetle—1/2"

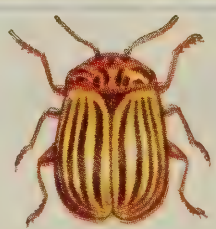


Mexican Bean Beetle—5/16"

PORTRAIT GALLERY OF GARDEN INSECTS



Asparagus Beetle—7/32"



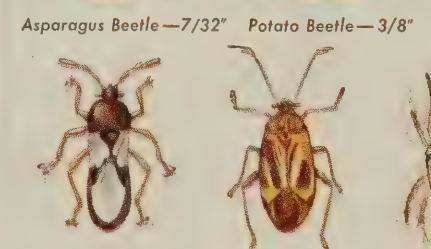
Potato Beetle—3/8"



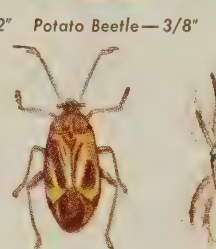
Potato Flea Beetle—1/16"



Bean Weevil—1/8"



Chinch Bug—3/16"



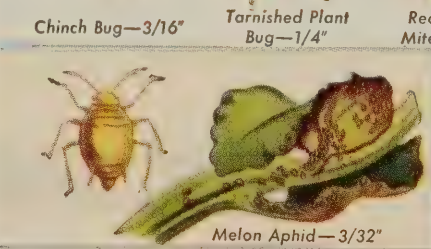
Tarnished Plant Bug—1/4"



Red Spider Mite—1/60"



Rose Chafer—3/8"



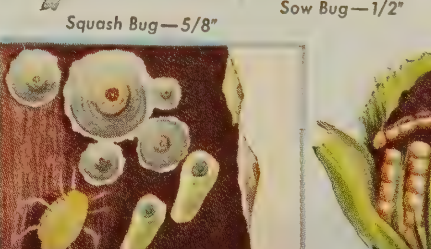
Beet Leafhopper—1/8"



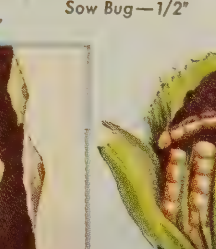
Melon Aphid—3/32"



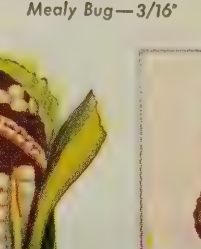
Bean Aphid—3/32"



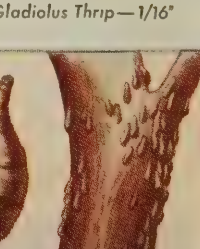
Squash Bug—5/8"



Sow Bug—1/2"



Mealy Bug—3/16"



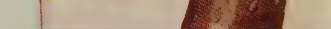
Gladiolus Thrip—1/16"



San Jose Scale



Corn Earworm—2"



Oyster-shell Scale



WHEN TO PLANT Moon Phases 1958

The table shows when the moon enters each sign of the Zodiac. It also shows the moon's changes.

Under each month, we show first the time at which the moon enters each SIGN (day of the month and hour of the day, Central Standard Time).

● **1st QUARTER, MOON IN-CREASING**—During 1st Quarter of Moon plant the following: Aspara-

gus, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Corn, Cucumbers, Endive, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Spinach, Barley, Oats, Rye.

☾ **2nd QUARTER, MOON IN-CREASING**—During 2nd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beans, Egg Plant, Melons, Peas, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Tomatoes.

☾ **3rd QUARTER, MOON DECREASING**—During 3rd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beets, Carrots, Chicory, Parsnips, Potatoes, Radishes, Rutabagas, Onions, etc.

☾ **4th QUARTER, MOON DECREASING**—In the 4th or Last Quarter of the Moon turn sod, pull weeds, and destroy noxious growths.

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
2 ♀ .6:20a	3 ♀ .1:36a	2 ♀ .0:22p	2 ♀ .11:52p	2 ♀ .10:15a	2 ♀ .11:23p
4 ☾ .0:18p	5 ♀ .2:14a	4 ♀ .1:13p	4 ♀ .11:18p	4 ♀ .10:46a	5 ☾ .4:35a
6 ♀ .3:19p	7 ☾ .2:21a	6 ☾ .0:37p	7 ♀ .0:10a	6 ♀ .0:55p	7 ☾ .1:27p
8 ♀ .4:59p	9 ♀ .4:04a	8 ♀ .0:37p	9 ♀ .4:01a	8 ☾ .7:34p	10 ♀ .1:21a
10 ☾ .6:54p	11 ♀ .8:13a	10 ♀ .3:00p	11 ☾ .11:45a	11 ☾ .5:26a	12 ☾ .2:11p
12 ♀ .10:05p	13 ♀ .2:58p	12 ♀ .8:41p	13 ☾ .10:40p	13 ♀ .5:58p	15 ♀ .1:28a
15 ♀ .2:50a	15 ☾ .11:53p	15 ☾ .5:28a	16 ♀ .10:58a	16 ☾ .6:50a	17 ☾ .10:01a
17 ♀ .9:14a	18 ☾ .10:40a	17 ☾ .4:43p	19 ☾ .0:14a	18 ♀ .6:11p	19 ♀ .4:00p
19 ☾ .5:25p	20 ♀ .11:02p	20 ♀ .5:18a	21 ♀ .0:01p	21 ☾ .3:22a	21 ♀ .8:21p
22 ☾ .3:42a	23 ☾ .0:04p	22 ☾ .6:15p	23 ☾ .9:42p	23 ♀ .10:13a	23 ☾ .11:42p
24 ♀ .4:04p	25 ♀ .11:48p	25 ♀ .6:20a	26 ♀ .4:43a	25 ♀ .2:57p	26 ♀ .2:30a
27 ☾ .5:12a	28 ☾ .8:14a	27 ☾ .3:48p	28 ♀ .8:39a	27 ☾ .5:53p	28 ♀ .5:11a
29 ♀ .3:42p		29 ♀ .9:40p	30 ☾ .10:05a	29 ♀ .7:32p	30 ♀ .8:34a
31 ☾ .10:35p		31 ♀ .11:58p		31 ♀ .8:54p	
Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes
☾ 5..2:09p	☾ 4..2:05a	☾ 5..0:28p	☾ 3..9:45p	☾ 3..6:23a	☾ 1..2:55p
☾ 12..8:01a	☾ 10..5:38p	☾ 12..4:50a	☾ 10..5:56p	☾ 10..8:38a	☾ 9..1:00a
☾ 19..4:08p	☾ 18..9:38a	☾ 20..3:50a	☾ 18..9:23p	☾ 18..1:00p	☾ 17..1:59a
☾ 27..8:10p	☾ 26..2:46p	☾ 28..5:18a	☾ 26..3:31p	☾ 25..10:36p	☾ 24..3:45a
JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
2 ☾ .1:48p	1 ☾ .6:12a	2 ☾ .1:24p	2 ♀ .8:50a	1 ☾ .2:07a	2 ♀ .11:14p
4 ☾ .10:01p	3 ♀ .5:17p	5 ♀ .2:05a	4 ☾ .7:56p	3 ♀ .10:59a	5 ☾ .3:29a
7 ♀ .9:18a	6 ☾ .6:04a	7 ☾ .0:17p	7 ♀ .3:49a	5 ♀ .4:40p	7 ♀ .5:27a
9 ☾ .10:08p	9 ♀ .6:12a	9 ♀ .6:36p	9 ♀ .7:48a	7 ☾ .7:16p	9 ♀ .6:02a
12 ♀ .9:43a	11 ☾ .3:24a	11 ♀ .9:15p	11 ☾ .8:42a	9 ♀ .7:29p	11 ♀ .6:47a
14 ☾ .6:10p	13 ♀ .8:42a	13 ☾ .9:44p	13 ♀ .8:12a	11 ♀ .7:03p	13 ☾ .9:41a
16 ♀ .11:28p	15 ♀ .11:06a	15 ♀ .9:51p	15 ♀ .8:10a	13 ♀ .7:55p	15 ☾ .4:17p
19 ♀ .2:41a	17 ☾ .0:17p	17 ♀ .11:15p	17 ♀ .10:25a	15 ☾ .11:58p	18 ♀ .2:47a
21 ☾ .5:11a	19 ♀ .1:52p	19 ♀ .3:14a	19 ☾ .4:09p	18 ☾ .7:57a	20 ☾ .3:36p
23 ♀ .7:58a	21 ♀ .4:50p	22 ☾ .10:05a	22 ☾ .1:21a	20 ♀ .7:30p	23 ♀ .4:08a
25 ♀ .11:26a	23 ♀ .9:41p	24 ☾ .7:36p	24 ♀ .1:11p	23 ☾ .8:30a	25 ☾ .2:29p
27 ♀ .3:55p	26 ☾ .4:28a	27 ☾ .7:07a	27 ☾ .2:08a	25 ♀ .8:59p	27 ♀ .10:30p
29 ☾ .9:55p	28 ☾ .1:27p	29 ☾ .7:57p	29 ♀ .2:47p	28 ☾ .7:49a	30 ♀ .4:39a
	31 ♀ .0:36a			30 ♀ .4:37p	
Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes
☾ 1..0:04a	☾ 7..11:46a	☾ 6..4:24a	☾ 5..7:13p	☾ 4..8:17a	☾ 3..7:24p
☾ 8..6:20p	☾ 14..9:33p	☾ 13..6:02a	☾ 12..2:52p	☾ 11..0:34a	☾ 10..11:23a
☾ 16..0:33p	☾ 21..1:47p	☾ 19..9:21p	☾ 19..8:07a	☾ 17..11:02p	☾ 17..5:56p
☾ 23..8:21a	☾ 28..11:53p	☾ 27..3:43p	☾ 27..9:41a	☾ 26..4:16a	☾ 25..9:54p
☾ 30..10:47a					

Signs of the Zodiac

♈ **ARIES**: Tends to dryness, barrenness. Fairly good for cultivating.

♉ **TAURUS**: Fairly productive. A good sign for planting root crops particularly potatoes and bulbs.

♊ **GEMINI**: Dry and barren. Not good for any kind of planting or transplanting. Kill noxious growths.

♋ **CANCER**: Moist, very fruitful, most productive of the Zodiac. Planting and transplanting should yield good crops. Irrigate, bud, graft, transplant.

♌ **LEO**: Most dry and barren sign. Use only to kill weeds, destroy roots.

♍ **VIRGO**: Moist but barren. Not recommended for planting or transplanting; good for cultivating.

♎ **LIBRA**: Fairly fruitful. Seed for hay, corn, fodder, etc. Produces vigorous pulp growth, reasonable amount of grain. Good for flowers.

♏ **SCORPIO**: Next to Cancer in productivity. Irrigate but do not dig potatoes.

♐ **SAGITTARIUS**: Generally considered barren but used by many for onions, seeding for hay, destroying weeds, etc.

♑ **CAPRICORN**: Earthly, fairly productive. Similar to Taurus but drier. Bulbous flowers, potatoes, tubers, root crops.

♒ **AQUARIUS**: Somewhat barren. Good only for cultivation and extermination of pests.

♓ **PISCES**: Similar to Cancer so use for same purposes. Very productive.



How to Care for Garden Tools

A well kept tool makes any job easier and gives better results. The little time spent is amply repaid by long life and good service. Don't sharpen digging tools too thin as this will cause them to nick easily.

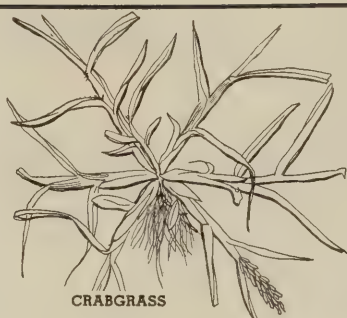
Cutting tools should be sharpened with a thin blade, after sharpening a blade to a very thin edge, put it across a piece of wood to remove the feather edge.

Clean your spade at the end of each day's use. Dirt left on a spade is worse than rust. An oily rag may be run over blades and handles and the metal parts rubbed dry and clean with a rag.

Hang tools up, each in its place, when not in use. Handles are roughened and edges dulled if tools are not placed in special racks. Brooms and brushes soon become crooked if allowed to rest on the bristles.

The garden hose should **not** be left outside, especially in the sun. It should be coiled or preferably mounted on a reel on wheels.

Keep your **garden gloves** clean and soft, never allowing them to become crusted with dirt.



CRABGRASS



BROAD
LEAVED
PLANTAIN



YELLOW FOXTAIL



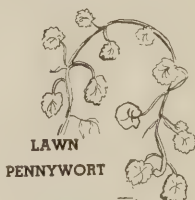
COMMON
CHICKWEED



QUACKGRASS



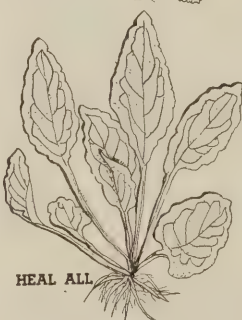
DANDELION



LAWN
PENNYWORT



GROUND IVY



HEAL ALL



YARROW



NARROW
LEAVED
PLANTAIN

ALL ABOUT

DESTROYING

WEEDS

Weeds are grass robbers since their root systems thrust laterally through the grass roots and steal moisture and valuable mineral salts needed by your lawn to insure hardy growth. Some weeds send out runners on the surface which take root, form new plants and proceed to take food from the grass, stunting it, shading newly germinated grass and ultimately discouraging growth. Tap roots, the central roots, are weed storage plants from which the lateral root system draws its reserve strength. Some weeds can be killed by merely spraying weed killing chemicals on the leaves; others re-

quire chemical injection at the tap root. Modern chemical weed killers are selective and formulated to do a specific job.

Successful weed removal means getting them early—before the flowering stage, go after them in the spring or early summer. Weeds should be two or more inches high before spraying however, otherwise the leaf is not broad enough to fully absorb the chemical and the tap root will revitalize them.

Dandelions can be easily controlled with our selected weed killers. Their root systems are comparatively sim-

ple and being a medium-broad leaved plant the chemical has freedom to work quickly and effectively.

It has been found that some regrowth of dandelions will occur if they are treated when the turf in general is suffering from drought.

Lawn weeds are best gotten when they are green and growing actively. Other weeds which can be as effectively controlled as dandelions are Common Plantain, Common Chickweed, Ground Ivy and Pennywort.

Tell us the weed you are going after, and we'll prescribe the remedy!

This Year Beat High Living Costs—Can, Freeze, Preserve

It's easy to fight the rising costs of food the year-round, if you plan on canning or freezing and making the most of everything in your garden.

It's important to remember that only clean, sound, strictly fresh food should be canned. All fruits, vegetables, and meats should be canned or frozen **only** when at the perfect stage for cooking.

The two classifications of food for canning are **ACID** and **NON-ACID**. Fruits, ripe pimientos, sauerkraut, rhubarb and tomatoes are **ACID** foods. Vegetables, (except those mentioned above) meats, poultry, game and sea foods are **NON-ACID**.

ON PACKING—Packing the jars should be done carefully in such a way that they are neither crowded nor waste space. Filling jars too full interferes with sealing and also loses liquid. Packing too tightly prevents proper heating and causes spoilage.

THE COLD PACK—To "cold pack" means raw food, or that which has been blanched (scalded and dipped in cold water). All fruit and tomatoes may be cold packed, but all except tomatoes, grapefruit and certain berries are better when hot packed.

THE HOT PACK—Hot packing means filling the jar with hot, partly cooked food. Most fruits, all non-acid vegetables and meats should be hot packed.

ON PROCESSING—Processing (to prevent spoilage), may be done in four different ways: 1. Water bath canners, 2. Pressure cookers, 3. Steamers, 4. Ovens.

The best results have been obtained by hot-water bath and steam pressure. The water bath canner is considered best for processing fruits, juices tomatoes, pickles and preserves.

THE WATER BATH CANNER—This can be done inexpensively by making either a wire rack, or putting a piece of wood at

the bottom of the canner, to keep the jars $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the bottom. The water should be steaming when the jars are put into the canner. Lower the jars slowly into the water. Processing time is counted from the time the water is actually boiling. **Keep it boiling constantly and at the same rate of speed the whole time the processing is being done.** Remove the jars at the exact time your chart shows, and seal.

THE PRESSURE COOKER — All non-acid vegetables should be processed in a steam pressure cooker. Place jars on rack in a cooker with 1 to 2 inches of water. **Be sure to leave enough space between jars to allow circulation of steam.**

Adjust and fasten lid securely. Don't close the petcock until steam has escaped in a steady steam from 5 to 7 minutes. **The pressure must be kept steady.** Remove from heat when processing time is through and let stand until the gauge is at zero. Open petcock slowly, tilt the lid away from your face. Spread a heavy cloth over the top of the cooker; catch handles of rack through the cloth, and lift out. Seal jars according to direction.

IMPORTANT

This fall when you start to make use of your canned foods, be sure to remember these safeguards.

Boil all canned meats and non-acid vegetables 10 to 15 minutes before tasting. Never taste any canned product when it has a peculiar odor.

If canned goods are to be used for salads or sandwiches, boil and then chill. Reboil left-over vegetables before serving.



Reaping A Health Harvest

Your vegetable garden is chock full of nearly all the vitamins and minerals needed for the average person's robust, good health.

Beans, Lima: High in Vitamin B., medium in Vitamin G.

Beans, String: High in Vitamin A, medium in Vitamin B, and C.

Beets, Greens: High in Vitamins A and C. **Cabbage:** High in Vitamin C, medium in Vitamins A, B, and G.

Carrots: High in Vitamin A, and medium in Vitamins B₁ and G.

Corn: Medium in Vitamins A, B₁ and C.

Lettuce: High in Vitamin A, medium in vitamin B₁ and G.

Onions: Medium source of Vitamins B₁ and G.

Parsley: High in Vitamins A and C.

Peas: High in Vitamins A, B₁, and G. Medium in Vitamin C.

Radishes: Medium source of Vitamins B₁ and C.

Spinach: High in Vitamins A and C. Medium in Vitamin B₁ and G.

Squash: High in Vitamin A.

Tomatoes: High in Vitamins A and C and medium in Vitamin C₁.

Turnip Greens: High in Vitamins A, C and G, and medium in Vitamin B₁.

Turnips: High in Vitamin C.

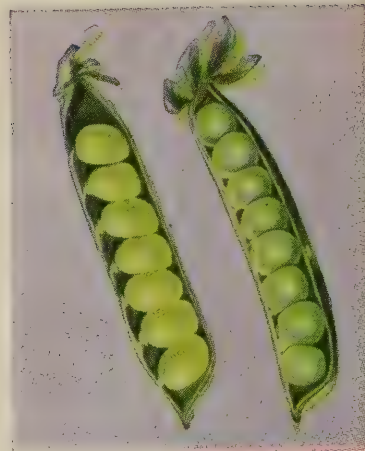
HANDY TIME TABLE FOR PROCESSING

VEGETABLE	PACK	WATER PRESSURE BATH		
		Lbs.	Mins.	Hrs.
Asparagus	Precook 3 mins. Hot pack	10	40	3
Beans:				
Green & Wax	Precook 5 mins. Hot pack	10	35 to 55	3
Lima & Butter	Precook 5 mins. Hot pack	10	55 to 65	3½
Beets	Cook. Skin. Hot Pack	10	35 to 40	2½
Broccoli and Brussels Sprouts	Boil 3 mins. Hot pack	10	40	2½
Cauliflower	Boil 3 mins. Hot pack	10	40	2½
Carrots	Boil 5 mins. Hot pack	10	40	2½
Celery	Boil 3 mins. Hot pack	10	35 to 40	2½
Corn:				
Cream style	Boil 3 mins. Hot pack	10	35	2½
Whole grain	Boil 3 mins. Hot pack	15	70	4
On the Cob	Boil 3 mins. Hot pack	10	70	3½
Egg Plant	Boil 5 mins. Hot pack	10	55	3
Greens-All kinds	Precook until wilted. Hot pack	15	65	3½
Okra	Boil 2 mins. Hot pack	10	40	3
Parsnips-Salsify	Boil. Skin. Hot Pack	10	35 to 40	2½
Peas:				
Green	Boil 3 mins. Hot pack	10	50 to 60	3½
Blackeyed	Boil 3 mins. Hot pack	10	50 to 60	3½
Peppers, Green	Cover with brine. Cold pack			¼
Pimientos	Heat. Skin. Pack, no liquid	10	15	¾
Potatoes:				
Sweet	Precook. Skin. Hot pack	10	120	4
New White	Precook. Hot pack	10	45	2½
Pumpkin and Winter Squash	Precook. Hot pack	15	70	3½
Sauerkraut	Cold pack			½
Summer Squash	Precook. Hot pack	10	45	3
Tomatoes	Cold pack			½ to ¾
Turnips, Rutabagas, & Kohlrabi	Precook. Hot pack	10	40	2½

GUIDE FOR QUICK FREEZING PREPARATION

VEGETABLE	PREPARATION	SCALDING
ASPARAGUS	Prepare right after picking. Cut in 1" pieces or 6" spears. Wash.	3 min.
BEANS, Green	Choose only tenderest beans. Break in 1" pieces or slice.	2 min.
BEANS, Lima	Shell. Prepare within 2 hrs. after picking.	1½-2½ min.
BEEETS	Top and peel. Cut ¼" slices or dice in small pieces.	2½ min.
BROCCOLI	Soak in salt water ½ hr. Trim. Split stalks and heads.	Small-3 min. Large-4 min.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	Select fairly small sprouts.	4 min.
CARROTS	Scrape. Cut in ¼" slices or dice.	3 min.
CAULIFLOWER	Trim. Break into 1" pieces	3 min.
PEAS	Use only tenderest. Wash. Prepare within 2 hrs. of picking.	45-60 sec.
RHUBARB	Use tender stalks. Cut into ¾" pieces.	1½ min.
SPINACH	Use tender greens. Wash.	1 min.
SQUASH, winter	Use firm, hard rind variety. Bake. or steam until done. Scoop out. Place pan in ice water to cool.	none
SQUASH, summer	Cook until done. Do not season.	none
SWEET CORN, on cob	Choose. best ears. Wrap separately. Seal ends. Freeze promptly.	7-11 min.
SWEET CORN, cut kernels	Scald. Slice corn from cob. Rinse well, drain and freeze promptly.	7-11 min.
TURNIPS	Choose tender, medium size. Wash well and dice in ½" cubes.	2½ min.

The Best in VEGETABLES



PEAS, Little Marvel, Thos. Laxton

The Best Seed Is Yours In Our Store

For the world's greatest bargain, grow your own vegetables. You get dollars for pennies, with a lot of healthy fun thrown in free when you grow your own vegetables. Where else can you get so much for so little?

Besides, no vegetables you buy at the store ever taste so good—or are so good for you, because vegetables begin to undergo a change almost as soon as they are picked. Inevitable natural processes quickly alter their flavor, texture and vitamin content. That's why there's no substitute for garden-fresh vegetables.

From among all the thousands of available varieties, we have selected those which will produce the best quality and the greatest yields in the gardens of our territory. We offer you this compact selection as a safe, sound base for your plans.

Give Your Garden A Head Start!

This year treat your family to earlier vegetables by starting your garden with our Selected Plants. These are big, healthy, strong plants that will grow and thrive, and produce abundantly the vitamin-rich, healthful vegetables everyone craves and needs.

We can supply you with most every type of thriving vegetable plant ready to set out. They are all husky specimens . . . hardy and full of growth. This year have earlier and more vegetables by setting out plants.

WHY folks like to Shop HERE

We don't have any monopoly on the Garden seed and supplies we sell, but good gardeners still prefer to buy here, because this is a real garden store. Here every transaction is a friendly deal between gardeners. Here we try our best to deliver something more than just merchandise.

That's because we're seedsmen—and proud of it.

Come see us soon!

ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS

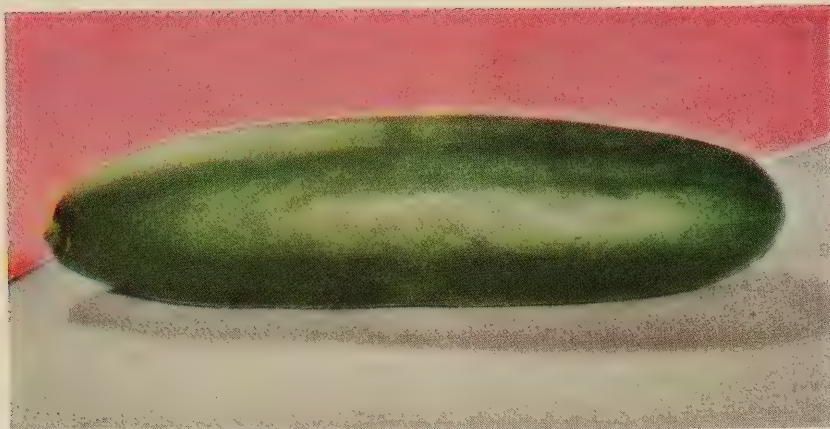
**15c per packet
Unless otherwise noted**

BUSH SNAPBEANS, Greencrop



CORN, Earliest Market King





CUCUMBER, Smoothie



RADISH, Champion

Asparagus

A hardy perennial; will bear over 20-year period if properly cared for. We recommend purchase of ASPARAGUS ROOTS rather than seeds, as roots produce crop 2 years earlier. If seed is used, sow thinly in drills in early Spring. Cover to $\frac{1}{2}$ " depth. Soak seed 24 hrs. before planting. Sow in loose, rich, moist soil after weather warms up. Thin to stand 6" apart. When a year old and in early spring transplant to well enriched beds in permanent position, 24" apart, in rows 20" apart. Set in hole so that crown is 8" below surface, but only cover tips with 3" of soil. As plants grow, fill in until level. Don't cut first year.

MARY WASHINGTON (fr)—Highly rust resistant. Heavy yielder, producing early large shoots of rich, dark green color with tightly closed tips. 20c.

Beans

Sow in rows $2\frac{1}{2}'$ to $3\frac{1}{2}'$ apart. Plant seed $1\frac{1}{2}"$ to 2" deep and 3" to 4" apart. Do not plant until weather is warm and settled. Press soil around seeds. Thin young plants to about 6" apart. Keep cultivated until plants blossom. DO NOT CULTIVATE when blossoms are at prime or when plants are wet with dew. Make plantings every two weeks for supplies throughout season.

Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush

BOUNTIFUL (fr)—48 days. The earliest flat pod variety used extensively by home and market gardeners. Pods are flat, clear light green, stringless and tender. 15c.

GREENCROP—Grows stringless, upright about 24 inches high and puts on a heavy, early concentrated set of very long, large, flat, straight wide dark green pods, white seed. 25c.

PEARLGREEN—All America Selection 1958. Pods are round, quite straight, green and firm. A vigorous, productive plant with white seeds. Pkt. 25c.

TENDERGREEN (fr)—52 days. Good sized bush with long round pods of medium green color. Pods are straight and stringless. The leading all purpose round pod bean. Heavy producer. 20c.

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

CHEROKEE—50 days. Vigorous, prolific, uniform with long, straight and meaty golden yellow oval pods. 25c.

CHOCTAW—All America Selection 1958. High yielding, mosaic resistant, drought and heat tolerant and sets pods even under high temperatures. Pkt. 25c.

Beans (Pole)

In warm ground, set poles 4' to 8' long slanting a bit to the north in rows 4' apart. (Extending north and south the poles will be 3' apart in the row.) Plant 5 to 8 beans about 1" deep around each pole. When growth is sufficient thin to four plants.

KENTUCKY WONDER (fr)—65 days. The leading pole bean, the best known and most widely used. Prized for its flavor, both in snap and green shelled stage. Kept picked, they will bear all season. 20c.

HENDERSON'S BUSH (fr)—65 days. Most widely used of the baby lima beans for home and market gardens. Productive, high quality, disease resistant. 15c.

Lima (Pole)

KING OF THE GARDEN (fr)—88 days. Outstanding pole lima for heavy production and climbing ability. Numerous large pods filled with 5 to 6 large beans of excellent quality. 20c.

SQUASH, Black Beauty



PEPPER
Pimento



THE GEO. T. BROWNING CO.

613 Monroe St.

Toledo 4, Ohio

LIMITED WARRANTY: Our Company warrants to the extent of the purchase price that seeds or bulbs are sold as described on the container within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further Warranty, express or implied.

Beets

Deep, rich sandy loam produces finest beets. As soon as ground can be worked sow in drills 18" apart and press soil firmly over seed. Each "seed" is a fruit with several true seeds. No matter how thinly beets are sown, they will need thinning. Make three sowings, one early, one three weeks later and one 60 days before fall. When tops are 3" to 6" tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6" apart.

DETROIT PERFECTED (fr)—60 days. Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep oxblood red. Sweet and tender.

RUBY QUEEN—All America Selection 1958. A home garden beet with very short tops. Of uniform growth with luxurious red interior.

Broccoli

Plant and cultivate like cabbage and cauliflower.

DE CICCO (fr)—70 days. An early market and freezing variety of recent introduction. The plant is tall, erect, with a fairly loose central head of yellowish green, followed by side sprouts. 20c.

Brussels Sprouts

Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture. As sprouts begin to form remove lower leaves so that all nourishment sent to lower stem will be forced into the sprouts. Do not use until after heads have matured.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED—90 days. Plant dwarf and compact, 20" tall, producing solid, round, cabbage-like balls of 1½" which mature in succession. 20c.

Cabbage

Sow seed in drills 6" apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 to 6 to the inch. Firm soil after covering, then water thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates 3 to 8 days depending on temperature. Transplant to open ground when plants have made fourth pair of leaves. Space 12" x 24". Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large.

Yellows Resistant Varieties

MARION MARKET—78 days. Large, firm, round heads, used for early kraut. A development from Copenhagen Market. 7-in., 4-lb. heads. 20c.

Standard Early Varieties

COPENHAGEN MARKET—68 days. Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6½ in., 3½ to 4-lb. heads.

GOLDEN ACRE—65 days. Extra early variety producing uniform well-balanced head. Weighs about 3 lbs. 20c.

Late or Winter Varieties

CHIEFTAN SAVOY—88 days. Flattened globe-shaped. Crumpled leaves. 20c.

Carrots

Use sandy loam enriched by manure the previous year, if possible; but any good land if deeply and well worked will produce a good crop. Sow seed as early as ground can be worked. Sow seed ½" to 1" deep in drills 16" to 18" apart. Press soil firmly above seed. When plants appear use cultivator or wheel hoe and thin from 2" to 6" apart, according to type. Keep cultivated.

CHANTENAY, RED CORED (fr)—70 days. Root has thick shoulder and tapers to slight stump root, 5-in. long.

DANVERS HALF LONG—75 days. Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7-in. long tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing.

GOLD PAK—Short, erect. Roots long, slender smooth, slightly tapered and pointed. Small indistinct cores and deep orange skin with rich orange colored flesh. Roots range from 8½ to 9¼ inches in length. Matures about two weeks earlier than Emperor Long Type.

IMPROVED IMPERATOR (fr)—77 days. Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Roots taper to semi-blunt. 20c.

Cauliflower

Needs rich soil and abundant watering. Cultivate same as cabbage but protect heads from sunlight to insure the prized white curd. This is done by gathering leaves together loosely as soon as heads begin forming, and tying well at top.

EARLY SNOWBALL (fr)—55 days. Best and most widely used early variety. Medium, firm compact heads of fine flavor. 6-7 inches in diameter. 30c.

Celeriac

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE—120 days. (Turnip rooted celery). Smooth spherical roots. 2 to 3-in. thick. 20c.

Celery

Start in shaded hotbed 60 days before needed. Cover seeds ¼". Transplant when 6" high. In setting outdoors, don't get soil in or over crown. Set 7" to 12" apart. Soil must be rich, moist and loose. As soon as plants have grown to 14" to 15" tall, set 12" boards on both sides of row and hold in place with earth. Or 4" drain tile can be used to blanch individual stalks. Celery must have warm, settled weather. If chilled, plants are likely to go to seed. Keep soil well fertilized and moist. Crop matures in cool autumn.

GIANT PASCAL—140 days. Late variety for winter use. Large plant, dark green leaves. Big solid stalks that blanch to yellow white. 20c.

Collards

Sow seed heavily and transplant when 4" high, or sow in rows in permanent beds and thin to 16" to 18" apart when plants are well started.

SOUTHERN OR GEORGIA—75 days. An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant, with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil.

Sweet Corn

Rows should be 3' to 4' apart. Seed 12" to 18" apart in rows or hills, covering with fine soil 1" to 2" deep firmly pressed down. In hills, plant 4 to 6 grains per hill. Later thin to 2 to 3 stalks to a hill. Make several plantings at intervals of 14 days for continuous crop.

Hybrids

We offer Hybrid Sweet Corn varieties known as the best for your garden—the finest that can be produced anywhere. We list here only a few of these choice kinds. Whatever your needs or your preference, be sure we can supply you with the kind of corn you want.

IOCHIEF—83 days. A yellow hybrid sweet corn with sensational qualities. Sugar sweet and tender. 20c.

MARCROSS (fr)—64 days. An early, wilt-resistant hybrid, producing deep golden yellow kernels 7 days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears 6" to 7" long, with 12 to 14 rows of large sweet kernels.

Open (Pollinated)

BANTAM EVERGREEN—(Yellow) variety maturing about 10 days after the Golden Bantam and a week earlier than the Stowell's Evergreen white. As a table variety it is unexcelled.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN or SHOE PEG (fr)—92 days. Prolific late variety favored by canners. Irregular kernels, deep. 75c.

GOLDEN BANTAM (fr)—79 days. The best and most favorably known of all the yellow varieties. Stalks often have 2 ears. Ears 8 rowed, kernels broad, with tender hull. Pkt. 20c.

Cucumber

Select soil fully exposed to sun and enrich thoroughly with fertilizer. Sandy soils with plenty of compost are best. Roots have difficulty on heavy soils. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a "hill." Plant each hill about 36" apart. Cucumber vines like to stretch out, so plant rows about 4 feet apart. The old tale that melons or squash will cross pollinize with cucumbers and affect their taste if planted nearby is untrue. When vine is 6" long, thin to three strongest plants. Keep fruits picked to promote continuous fruiting. Use plenty of moisture; cucumbers are 90% water.

BLACK DIAMOND—A long dark green cucumber which merits a trial. Uniform, nearly cylindrical, rounded at ends.

LONG GREEN IMPROVED—70 days. Black spined, good pickling. 10-12". 20c.

MARKETER—68 days. Fine new variety, very prolific. Attractive rich, dark green color, carried right down to blossom end. Crisp, icy white flesh 7¾-in. long.

NATIONAL PICKLING—55 days. Rich dark green. Straight and rather blunt at ends but not chunky. Best pickler. 20c.

STRAIGHT EIGHT—68 days. Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. 2½-lb. fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 20c.

SURE CROP HYBRID—A true hybrid Cucumber of great vigor and amazing yield. Fruits are slender and intensely dark green throughout. 8 inches. Pkt. 25c.

Eggplant

Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hotbed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HYBRID—78 days. Developed for short season areas. Round to olive shape fruits, growing low.

Endive

Strictly a cool-weather crop: gets bitter at temperatures much above 80 degrees. Even moderately warm weather causes the plants to produce seed stalks. Plant very early. For late fall, sow early in middle autumn. Use last planting as late fall salad crop, and store surplus in cold frame or cellar by digging each plant with ball of soil. Plant in shallow drills with rows spaced 18" apart. When 4 inches tall, thin out to sand 6 inches to a foot apart. To blanch gather the outer leaves together and tie with soft twine. Do this when plant is nearly grown. Strings should be untied after a rain to permit leaves to dry.

DEEP HEART—90 days. A strongly bunched mass of thick, slightly crumpled leaves, well blanched heart. 20c.

Kale or Borecole

Early fall or spring sowing. Either in rows or broadcast. To produce large plants have rows 2' apart and thin to 2' in rows. Leaves are best after coming of cool weather in fall.

DWARF BLUE CURLED SCOTCH—55 days. Wide spreading, fine curled blue-green plant plume-like leaves. Used as a vegetable and for ornament.

Lettuce

Keep lettuce growing rapidly for best results. A light, rich soil needed for this. Earliest varieties must be started from seed in cold-frame. As soon as open ground can be worked, transplant. For later use, sow seed in open ground as soon as weather is favorable. Thin plants in rows 4" to 8" depending on variety.

Remember that lettuce is a fast-growing, rich feeding crop. Give it plenty of water. And use your compost or well-rooted manure liberally on the lettuce row. A light sprinkling of nitrate of soda will pay, too, because lettuce thrives on lots of nitrogen.

GREAT LAKES—83 days. An outstanding Iceberg or Crisp-head type. A summer lettuce that stands heat well and is very resistant to tip burn. Heads solid. 25c.

WHITE PARIS COS or **TRIANON**—66 days. Medium large self-folding dark green loaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanched interior.

Loose Leaf Varieties

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—46 days. Light green, frilled and crumpled.

OAK LEAF—43 days. A popular leaf lettuce for home gardens. Rich, dark green leaves, tender and delicious. Fine resistance to hot weather. 20c.

RUBY—All America Selection 1958. A beautiful salad lettuce, non-heading, very fancy, frilled and crisp loose leaf. White seeded and replace any other red lettuce.

SALAD BOWL—44 days. Delicious bowlful of rich green leaf lettuce. 20c.

Melons

Muskmelon and Cantaloupe

Easily injured by cool weather. Before planting, spade liberal forkful of well rotted manure into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seeds to a hill. Thin plants to four per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. On moist ground, use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting. If grown in cool weather or where nights are cold, will not bear well and melons will have poor flavor.

HALE'S BEST—86 days. Flesh thick, deep salmon-pink, sweet and tasty. Heavily netted rind, with faint stripe. Small seed cavity. Outstanding variety, resistant to powdery mildew, 4 lbs. 20c.

HEARTS OF GOLD or **IMPROVED HOODOO**—94 days. Nearly round 2-lb. fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green with fine grey netting. Thick, salmon flesh, tender sweet. A fine melon.

HONEY ROCK or **SUGAR ROCK**—85 days. Round, 4-lb. fruit. Gray-green skin, coarse, sparse netting. Orange-salmon, thick flesh, fine flavor. 20c.

PENNSWEET—85 days. A very early muskmelon with small size fruit. A good yielder of high quality, sweet, thick flesh. Recommended for short season areas. 20c.

Watermelon

Requires about same culture as muskmelons, except the vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

CONGO—90 days. Oblong, blocky dark green fruits faintly striped lighter. Resistant to Anthracnose. 25c.

DIXIE QUEEN—85 days. Very prolific. Bright-red, crisp, splendid quality. 20c.

KIECKLEY'S SWEET or **WONDER-MELON**—85 days. Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green, with thin, tender rind. Bright red, juicy, sweet flesh, creamy-white seeds with traces of brown. 20c.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET—78 days. Icebox size, very good flavored strawberry red flesh. The best midget so far produced and recommended for short season areas. 25c.

Mustard

Sow as early as possible in the spring. Keep rows 6" to 12" apart and cover with soil 1/2" deep. You may also sow seed in autumn to raise greens.

GREEN WAVE—All America Selection 1958. The longest lasting, slowest bolting, beautifully curled, mustard. Of beautiful green color and makes pungent boiled greens.

Okra or Gumbo

Sow in rows about 3" apart. Cover seeds with about 1" of fine soil firmly pressed down. Thin plants 18" to 24" apart when they reach 3" growth. Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick before woody fibres develop.

CLEMSON SPINELESS—55 days. Pods are rich green, straight, uniform ridged and of best quality.

PERKIN'S MAMMOTH—68 days. Early and prolific. Very tender, long pods. Deep green and slightly corrugated.

Onions

Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When the plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding—using the plants removed as green onions. Leave 4" apart for globe-types and 6" for the big Spanish types to mature for dry onions. Latter can also be started indoors for larger bulbs and can be set out 6" apart after frost danger has passed. All onions need liberal feeding and watering. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and hand weed every two weeks in summer.

Yellow Varieties

YELLOW SWEET SPANISH—112 days. Large, globe-shaped, exceptionally mild and sweet—excellent for eating raw or boiled. Light yellow skin and pure white, firm, crisp, and tasty flesh.

YELLOW GLOBE EARLY—95 days. An oval shaped straw-colored onion. White flesh, crisp and mild. Splendid keeper.

WHITE BUNCHING—95 days. A good Spring appetizer. Crisp and mild. Fine for cooking when grown larger.

WHITE PORTUGAL or **SILVERSKIN**—100 days. Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler.

Red Varieties

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—110 days. Finest of all red onions. Perfectly round, good sized bulbs with thick, small necks. Skin is deep purplish-red. Strong flavored flesh, white tinged with pink. Good keeper, productive.

Onion Sets

Onion sets used instead of seeds will produce earlier crops of green onions or large bulbs. Plant set right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

Parsley

Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water overnight before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. Space plants 6" apart. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off leaves. The new growth will be brighter.

PARAMOUNT—70 days. The best looking, finest and most uniformly curled. Dark green leaves, tall strong stems. 20c.

Peas

Early peas need a light, warm soil; but general crop thrives best in moderately heavy soil. (Avoid fresh manure and very rich or wet, mucky soil as this produces large growth of vine at the cost of quality of the peas.) Plant seed in rows at 2" depth. Keep rows 21" to 28" apart for dwarf varieties and 28" to 42" for the taller types. Gather crop as fast as it is fit to use or new pods will cease to form and those partly advanced will cease growth.

Plant variety Alaska as soon as ground can be dug. Plant wrinkled varieties (which have better flavor) when narcissus buds show color or when crocuses are in bloom. Peas are not satisfactory when weather turns hot. Tall varieties must be staked. Most home gardeners prefer dwarf varieties like Little Marvel. Peas want well-limed soil. Don't forget, inoculation improves production.

Early and Second Variety

ALASKA—57 days. Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt, straight light-green. 3-in. pods. Pkt. 25c.

Continued on next page

Peas, Cont.

FREEZONIAN (fr)—60 days. Luscious, melting peas that retain their garden fresh sweet flavor after freezing. $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch pods with 8 or 9 medium sized peas. Pkt. 20c.

THOMAS LAXTON (fr) — 62 days. Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18-in. Single pods almost an inch wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-in. long with 7 to 9 large peas. 20c.

LITTLE MARVEL (fr)—62 days. Outstanding, dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3-in. pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium, light green tender peas. 25c.

Later Varieties

ALDERMAN or DARK-PODDED TELEPHONE (fr)—74 days. Large podded variety of the Telephone family. Excellent for home gardens, truckers, shipping to distant markets and for freezing; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vine dark green, coarse. Pods single, very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed; contains 8 to 10 peas. Seed large, wrinkled, light green. 25c.

Hot

HUNGARIAN WAX—65 days. Slender, waxy yellow fruit about 6-in. long turns red when ripe. Very hot. 20c.

LONG SLIM CAYENNE—70 days. The hot favorite. For canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering. 20c.

Pumpkin

Plant in middle of spring among corn; or in hills 8' apart each way. Drop 4 seeds to a hill. If planted in hills, cultivate the same as melons and cucumbers. For winter use gather before frost (leave stem 3" to 4" long) store in warm, dry place.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—120 days. Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25-lbs. and up to 15-in. Surface, slightly ribbed, deep orange. Thick flesh, orange-yellow, sweet.

SMALL SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE—115 days. Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh.

Spinach

Plant seed in very rich soil in rows spaced 14" to 18" apart. Keep plants thinned out from 3' to 6" apart in the row. (Seed may also be sown broadcast.) Sown in fall for winter use and spring for early use.

AMERICA—45 days. The best long-standing, heat-resisting, heavy-yielding, savoy-leaved spinach. 6 to 8 inches high and spreads 10 to 12 inches.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, LONG STANDING (fr)—44 days. A few days later than regular Bloomsdale Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer.

BLACK BEAUTY—Earliest, most prolific bush Zucchini. Grows 2 to 3 feet high in open bush form with a single semi-erect stem. Desirable for both early market and home garden use.

GIANT NOBEL—43 days. Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Heavy yielder. Large, thick smooth, deep green leaves. 20c.

SQUASH, Uconn

BEANS, Topcrop

TOMATOES, Rutgers

Edible Podded or Sugar

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR—72 days. Wilt resistant. Coarse light-green vine, 54-in. Single $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pods, broad, indented light, blunt, stringless, without fiber, fleshy. Contains 7 peas. Pkt. 20c.

Peppers

Need long growing season: start indoors 8 weeks before plants are wanted. Set plants 15" x 24" and feed liberally for bigger fruits.

Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do no plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

Sweet

CALIFORNIA WONDER—74 days. Number one quality peppers, about 4-in. long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. diameter, very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green, turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkable thick walls, tender, sweet. 20c.

PIMENTO or PERFECTION—79 days. Best of the medium sized sweet peppers. Excellent for stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, about 3-in. long. 25c.

WORLD BEATER—70 days. One of the best large peppers. Glossy-green, changes to bright red. Mild, thick flesh. 20c.

Radish

Soil should be light, quick and rich to insure rapid growth. Slow growth makes the flavor too strong. Sow as early as ground can be worked. Make successive sowings up to hot weather.

CHAMPION—King sized edition of the popular and useful Cherry Belle. May be started early and its longstanding advantage makes it an all-purpose, beautiful crisp radish. 25c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—25 days. Roots thicker toward bottom. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. Dull scarlet, white-tipped.

ICICLE—27 days. Tapering roots 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. White, mild flesh.

Fall and Winter Varieties

CHINESE ROSE WINTER—50 days. White flesh, rather mild in flavor. Roots large, 8" long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, cylindrical with heavy shoulder.

Salsify (Oyster Plant)

Light, rich soil best and it must be stirred to a considerable depth. Sow in rows 18" apart. Cover seeds firmly with 2" to 3" apart in the row. Cultivate the same as carrots.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—150 days. A palatable and nutritious vegetable when cooked. Flavor similar to oysters.

NEW ZEALAND—65 days. Thrives in dry hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach, but similar when cooked.

Squash

Follow same planting and culture as for melons and cucumbers. Plant summer varieties 6 or 8 seeds in hill 3' to 4' apart each way and winter squash 8' apart. Plants bear longer if squash is picked off as soon as it is ready for use.

Summer Varieties

BLACK BEAUTY—Earliest, most prolific bush Zucchini. Grows 2 to 3 feet high in open bush form with a single semi-erect stem. Desirable for both early market and home garden use.

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK (fr)—50 days. Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck, and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market. 20c.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—52 days. Pale green fruits changing to creamy white. Milk-white delicious flesh.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK—56 days. Prolific bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5-lb., 20 to 24-in. long. 4 to 5-in. diameter. 20c.

ZUCCHINI—60 days. Straight, cylindrical fruits, 3 to 4-lb., 3 to 5-in. through 10 to 14-in. long. Mottled and striped green-creamy-grey. Delicate flavored flesh.

Fall and Winter Varieties

BUTERNUT—80 days. Dry sweet yellow flesh of superb texture and excellent flavor. Has only a small seed cavity. Is tasty baked or boiled. Easy grown. 20c.

BLUE HUBBARD—112 days. Blue-gray, slightly ridged fruits. Shell is rough and very hard. Keeping quality excellent. Flesh bright yellow-orange, fine grained, dry and sweet. Fine for freezing. 20c.

GOLDEN HUBBARD—102 days. An early, small variety. Fruits pointed at each end moderately warted. Deep orange.

TABLE QUEEN or DES MOINES or ACORN (fr)—Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking. 25c.

UCONN—70 days. A highly productive squash of the "Table Queen" or "Des Moines" type. Bushy plants that do not have the rambling characteristics of most squashes. An excellent keeper. Dark green shell with golden flesh.

STOKESDALE—70 days. An extremely important development. Smooth 7-oz. fruit, brilliant color, exceedingly solid flesh and small seed cavities. Matures in the second-early group, a full week earlier than Marglobe.

STONE IMPROVED—86 days. Medium late. Ripens evenly and is uniform. Fruits large, flattened but deep. Smooth, attractive, scarlet-red, of fine flavor.

Turnip

GOLDEN BALL or ORANGE JELLY—60 days. Medium size, deep yellow with bronze-green top. Creamy yellow flesh. 20c.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—55 days. Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet tender, crisp, white flesh.

FOLIAGE TURNIP—Seven top. Winter greens of excellent quality.

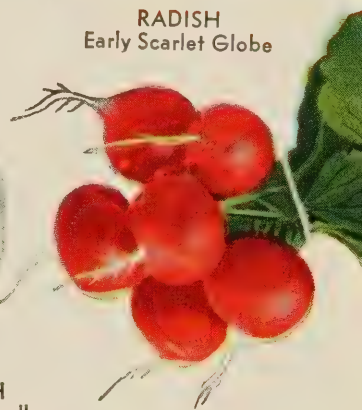
TOMATO,
Bonny Best



OKRA
Perkins Mammoth



RADISH
Early Scarlet Globe



SQUASH
White Bush Scallop



CARROT, Gold Pak

Tomato

Do best in sandy, well pulverized loam. Sow seed in hotbed or indoors. When plants are about 2" high, set out 3 apart, in boxes or pots—later transplant into the garden. Or keep in flats until weather is warm and settled, and then set plants out directly into the garden. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out if ground is dry. Cultivate frequently until plants shade the ground. Remove all but the two or three strongest branches. Study methods of staking and training vines and adopt the one best suited to your situation.

BEEFSTEAK—96 days. Rich scarlet-red, extra large fruits, more or less ribbed. Juicy, solid, with rich sub-acid flavor. One of the best for home use. 25c.

BONNY BEST—70 days. One of the most popular second-early tomatoes. Fruits smooth, solid, bright scarlet red, borne in cluster of 3 to 5 medium size.

EARLIANA—64 days. Open, spreading medium small vines. Red fruits run to medium size. Thick, smooth fruit. 20c.

MARGLOBE—75 days. Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly round, smooth. 20c.

OXHEART—90 days. One of the largest pink tomatoes, often weigh 1 lb. Interior is solid with thick, firm walls and small cavities with few seeds. 25c.

PRITCHARD'S SCARLET TOPPER—75 days. Medium to large round, with thick, firm flesh and small seed cavities. Brilliant red throughout, coloring right to top. Without hard green spots. Free from acidity. A good home canner. 20c.

RUTGERS—80 days. Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, white thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 20c.



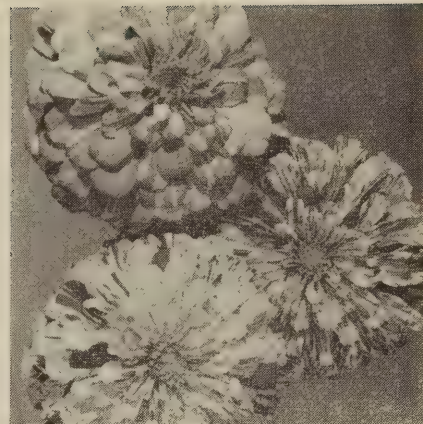
Handy Flower

PLANTING GUIDE

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc., see the second column below.

A—For dry, hot locations.
B—For a succession of blooms.
C—For shady locations.
D—For poor soil.
E—For edging.
F—For the rock garden.
G—For their foliage.
H—Everlasting for winter bouquets.
I—For their fragrance.
J—For porch or window boxes.
K—Climbing vines.
L—For backgrounds.

	Height (Inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time of Bloom	Shape of Plant
Ageratum	4-12	EFJ	5-10	10 Wks.	bushy
Alyssum, Sweet	2-12	BCDEFIJ	5-10	6 Wks.	spreading
Antirrhinum	12-60	CIL	20-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Aquilegia	18-36	CEF	15	3 Mos.	branchy
Balsam	14-20	AE	10-12	6 Mos.	erect
Calendula	12-36	D	10-14	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Campanula	18-24	F	8-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Candytuft	6-18	BFI	5-10	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Centaurea	18-36	ABCDEIJ	5-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Chrysanthemum	24-36	AE	5-20	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Celosia	12-36	DEH	20-25	10 Wks.	bushy
Cosmos	36-60	A	5-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Coreopsis	18-36	ABD	10-20	4-5 Mos.	bushy
Dahlia, Dwarf	14	F	10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Delphinium	36-72	L	15-21	3-4 Mos.	tall
Digitalis	30-48	F	10-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Dianthus	4-15	FI	5-10	12 Wks.	bushy
Eschscholtzia	10-12	CDF	5-12	12-15 Wks.	bushy
Four O'Clock	24-30	AD	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Gaillardia	18-30	D	15-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Godetia	12-24	CD	15-20	2 Mos.	erect
Gypsophila	18-36	BH	15-20	8-10 Wks.	branching
Helichrysum	24-36	H	5-10	3 Mos.	bushy
Hollyhock	48-84	L	5-20	10 Wks.	slender
Kochia	30-36	AB	15-18	Foliage	bushy
Larkspur, Annual	30-72	L	15-20	10-12 Wks.	tall
Lathyrus	60-72	IK	25-40	2-3 Mos.	vine
Lobelia	4-8	EJ	10	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Marigold	8-36	BJ	5-8	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Mignonette	10-12	BI		3-4 Mos.	erect
Moon Flower	12 ft. or more	IK	5-8	4-5 Mos.	vine
Morning Glory	12 ft. or more	AK	5-8	3-4 Mos.	vine
Nasturtium	12-36	DEFK	8-15	2-3 Mos.	bush-vine
Nigella	10-18	BF	10-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Nicotiana	30-48	I	20-25	10-12 Wks.	branchy
Pansy	4-8	CEF	10-15	10-12 Wks.	clump
Petunia	10-24	DEFJ	18-20	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Phlox	10-18	ABCFIJ	20-25	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Poppy	18-36	B	20	12-15 Wks.	erect
Portulaca	4-6	ADEFJ	18-20	6 Wks.	spready
Salvia	12-42	A	15-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Scabiosa	18-30	I	18-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Stocks	12-24	I	5-15	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Schizanthus	18-36	CE	20-25	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Sweet Pea	36 or more	K	15-20	10-12 Wks.	vine
Sweet William	12-24	F	10	12 Wks.	bushy
Verbena	6-12	EFJ	8-10	12 Wks.	spready
Wallflower	12-18	I	5-12	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Zinnia	12-36	AF	5-10	6-8 Wks.	bushy



ZINNIA, Ortho Polka

Keep Your Cut Flowers Fresh Longer

The ideal time to cut flowers in hot weather is after sundown. Use a sharp knife or flower shears and cut the stems cleanly at an angle. Carry a bucket of water with you and place each stem in water as you cut it.

The stem tips of Poppies, Dahlias, Heliotrope, Poinsettias, or other flowers which exude a milky substance when cut should be burned in a flame or plunged in boiling water immediately after cutting.

Heavy woody stems like those of Chrysanthemums, Shrub Roses and branches of flowering shrubs absorb water if split or crushed with a hammer for several inches above the base of the stem.

The most important step in keeping cut flowers fresh is "hardening." This means placing the freshly cut material in large, deep containers of cold water in a dark, cool place for several hours—preferably overnight.



PETUNIA, Red Satin



PEPPER, Banana

To Save Space Let Them Climb

All cucumbers will climb if they are permitted to do so. In a small vegetable plot, cucumbers, tomatoes, peas, and beans can be grown on the fence.

When garden space is limited, wise home gardeners will exploit the air rights of their holding, and grow those vegetable crops which like to climb.

Cucumbers are among these, and any cucumber will be happy climbing on a fence, whether it is called a climber or not. Even those with the largest fruits, so heavy you might think they would need support, seldom do. So, save space...let 'em climb!



RADISH, French Breakfast

A Vegetable PLANTING GUIDE

KEY—For "Time to Plant" in fifth column below.

A—As soon as soil can be worked.
B—Two weeks before last spring frost.
C—Week before last spring frost.

D—After all danger of frost.
E—When danger of hard freeze is over.
F—In time to allow maturity before freeze.

	Seed Needed for 50 ft. of row	Space Between Rows (inches)	Space Apart In Row (inches)	Depth to Plant (inches)	Time to Plant	Days Growing Period	Edible Period	Approx. Yield Per 50 ft. of Row
Artichoke	1/8 oz.	48	48	1/4	A			
Asparagus	1/2 oz.	24	20	1/2	A	2-3 yr.	4-5 wk.	25 lbs.
Beans, Bush	1/2 lb.	24	4	1 1/2	C	50-70	4-5 wk.	20 qts.
Beans, Lima	1/2 lb.	24	3	1	C	60-90	3-4 wk.	32 qts.
Beans, Pole	1/2 lb.	36	8	1 1/2	C	60-90	6-8 wk.	30 qts.
Beans, Pole Lima	1/2 lb.	48	8	1 1/2	C	88	3-4 wk.	1 1/4 bu.
Beets	1/2 oz.	24	3	1/2	A	55-100	4-6 wk.	1 1/4 bu.
Broccoli	1/8 oz.	24	24	1/2	A	80-120	8-10 wk.	25 head
Brussels Sprouts	1/8 oz.	24	18	1/2	A	70-110	6-8 wk.	15 qts.
Cabbage	1/4 oz.	24	12-24	1/2	A	75-130	4-6 wk.	35 head
Chinese Cabbage	1/2 oz.	24	12	1/2	F	75-85	4-6 wk.	40 head
Carrots	1/4 oz.	16	3	1/2	A-F	65-85	6-8 wk.	24 qts.
Cauliflower	1/4 oz.	24	20	1/2	A-F	65-90	1-2 wk.	25 head
Celery	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/4	E	100-140	6-8 wk.	100 stalk
Collards	1/4 oz.	30	18	1/2	F	24-36	until fall	3 bu.
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	36	9	1	B	65-100	1-2 wk.	100 ears
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	34	8	1	B	115		
Cucumber	1/2 oz.	48	36	1/2	D	60-100	4-6 wk.	100 fruit
Eggplant	1/8 oz.	36	24	1/2	D	110-150	until fall	75 fruit
Endive	1/2 oz.	18	12	1/2	A	80-100	3-4 wk.	50 head
Kale	1/2 oz.	32	22	1/2	A-F	70-100	until fall	50 plants
Kohlrabi	1/4 oz.	24	6	1/2	A-F	55-75	2-3 wk.	1 bu.
Lettuce	1/4 oz.	18	12	1/4	B	90-120	3-4 wk.	50 head
Muskmelons	1/2 oz.	60	48	3/4	D	90-120	3-4 wk.	50 fruit
Mustard	1/4 oz.	24	9	1/2	A-F	28	until fall	1 bu.
Okra	1 oz.	36	15	1	D	50	until fall	450 pods
Onions	1/4 oz.	18	4	3/4	A	110-140	4-8 wk.	1 bu.
Onion Sets	1 pt.	12	6	1/2	A	50-100	4-8 wk.	60 bun.
Parsley	1/4 oz.	12	6	1/2	E	90-120	until fall	45 bun.
Parsnips	1/2 oz.	18	4	1	A	100-150	until fall	1 bu.
Peas	3/4 lb.	24	2	1	A	50-70	1-2 wk.	1 bu.
Peppers	1/8 oz.	30	20	1/2	D	100-140	until fall	300 fruit
Pumpkin	2 oz.	96	60	3/4	D	90-120	until fall	25 fruit
Radish	1/2 oz.	12	2	1/2	A	25-30	1-2 wk.	50 bun.
Rhubarb	1/2 oz.	48	48					100 stem
Rutabaga	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/2				1 bu.
Salsify	1/2 oz.	18	2	1/2	A	130-150	fall	300 roots
Spinach	3/4 oz.	18	5	3/4	AIF	40-60	1-3 wk.	1 1/2 bu.
Spinach, N.Z.	1/2 oz.	36	18	1	E	70	until fall	50 lbs.
Squash, Bush	1/4 oz.	48	48	1	D	60-80	until fall	60 fruit
Squash, Winter	1/4 oz.	72	72	1	D	100-140	fall	35 fruit
Swiss Chard	1/2 oz.	18	15	1	A	50-60	until fall	25 lbs.
Tomatoes	1/16 oz.	40	36	1/2	D	100-150	6-12 wk.	2 bu.
Turnips, Roots	1/4 oz.	18	4	1/4	A-F	50-70	1-3 wk.	1 bu.
Turnips, Greens	1/2 oz.	12	4	1/4	A-F	50-60		1 1/2 bu.
Watermelons	1/2 oz.	12	4	1/4	D	90-130	3-4 wk.	20 fruit

A Home For the Insect Catcher



The ROBIN likes a sheltered shelf open on three sides with an inside space 6" x 8" wide and 8" high. Place the bird house at least 10 to 15 feet above ground.

The PURPLE MARTIN seems to be the only one which does well in an apartment. 6" x 6" x 6" with the entrance 1 inch above the floor and about 2 1/2 in diameter. Place the house 15 to 20 feet above ground and equally as far from any buildings and trees.

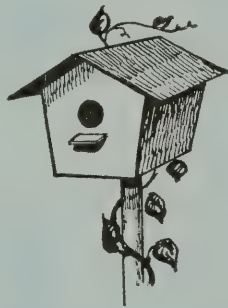
Birds are good neighbors and they need understanding on your part to turn in the best job for you. Give them food, water, safety, and nesting materials and they'll make your garden their home.

When erecting a bird house, take into consideration the size of the bird, nesting habits, the distance from the ground and the locale they like.



The HOUSE WREN will build in almost anything, but prefers his house 6 to 10 feet above ground with the inside 4" x 4" x 8" high. The entrance 1 to 6 inches above the floor hole with the entrance no larger than 1 1/8" in diameter.

A BLUEBIRD will build in a swinging house and his worst enemy, the sparrow will not, so this is an important point to remember. Make his house 5" x 5" x 8" inside, with an entrance 6" above the floor 1 1/2" in diameter and at least 5 to 10 feet above ground.



Herbs are again becoming an important crop in many gardens. Originally they were grown because every home needed the flavorings, medicine, and perfume which the herb bed provided. Now that modern science has eliminated the necessity for these uses, the herbs are grown for beauty and choice flavorings.

When herbs were a necessity they were grown in beds or in a special garden. Herb gardens depended more on design for their effectiveness as most of the plants are green or grayish color with unattractive flowers. Some people are making small herb gardens or herb beds today.

Chives are an excellent low border plant. Attractive foliage is crowned with showy purple flowers in spring. The leaves are tasty in salads, cheese, and egg dishes. Sage is an interesting plant for the garden. The crinkled gray foliage is attractive, and the pale lavender flowers are interesting. The leaves are famous for use in dressings.

Basil, marjoram, thyme, and rosemary are pleasing as border plants, while parsley is superb for edgings. Every garden has a place for several of the herbs, and many gardens can have quaint herb beds or gardens.

A Program for Garden Sanitation

About 75% of the work and much of the damage caused by insects can be eliminated by a simple, regular program of sanitation. Preventive dusting or spraying is much easier than waging a losing battle against bugs when they appear. Usually, less than 30 minutes a week should be needed for a regular sanitation program for both flowers and vegetables. Along with a regular program of insect control, plan on destroying weeds along the edges of your garden, the places where insects hide during the winter. If possible, control the weeds for a distance of at least 25 feet on all sides of the garden. Not only will this eliminate insect hiding places, but it will reduce the number of weed seeds that might otherwise blow into your garden.

Apply insecticides to the grass and weeds about every three weeks, so that most insects that might otherwise move into the garden will be killed. So will mosquitoes, chiggers and harvest mites that can make gardening unpleasant.

The regular use of weed killers will keep down all of the weeds without danger of poisoning animals or children. When using your weed killer around flowers and vegetables, however, be extremely careful not to allow the spray to drift onto these, as most garden plants are as easy to kill as the weeds.

D.D.T. for pest control has changed the whole scheme of garden layout. We can now divide vegetables into two groups—one to be dusted with D.D.T. and the other to be left undusted. The D.D.T. plot should be on the lee side so that wind will not drift to those not to be dusted.

Any spray that will kill grasses will also hurt the soil so that it can't be used for growing plants for several years. If this is not objectionable, use one of the non-selective weed killers and clear the ground of all vegetation (as on driveways, tennis courts, etc.) Ask us for details.

Quick-Figuring Chart for Dilutions

• With Liquid Materials •

For Strength	Use to make 1 qt.	Use to make 1 gal.	Use to make 5 gals.	Use to make 25 gals.
1-100	2 1/2 tspns.	10 tspns.	12 tblspns.	1 qt.
1-200	1 tspn.	5 tspns.	6 1/4 tblspns.	1 pt.
1-400	1/2 tspn.	2 1/2 tspns.	3 tblspns.	8 oz.
1-500	1/2 tspn.	2 tspns.	2 1/2 tblspns.	6 oz.
1-600	1/3 tspn.	1 3/4 tspns.	2 tblspns.	5 oz.
1-800	1/4 tspn.	1 1/4 tspns.	2 tspns.	4 oz.
1-1000	1/4 tspn.	1 tspn.	5 tspns.	3 oz.

4 tspns. equal 1 tblspn.; 2 tblspns. equal 1 oz.; 16 ozs. equal 1 pt.

• With Powdered Materials •

Rate per 100 gals.	Use to make 1 qt.	Use to make 1 gal.	Use to make 5 gals.	Use to make 25 gals.
1 lb.	1 tspn.	1 tblspn.	4 tblspns.	4 oz.
2 lb.	1 3/4 tspns.	1 3/4 tblspns.	8 tblspns.	12 oz.
3 lb.	2 3/4 tspns.	2 3/4 tblspns.	2 1/2 oz.	1 1/4 lb.
5 lb.	4 1/2 tspns.	4 1/2 tblspns.	4 oz.	1 1/2 lb.
6 lb.	5 1/3 tspns.	5 1/3 tblspns.	4 3/4 oz.	8 oz.

Measures are for material weighing the same as flour. For heavier materials use less. Weigh if possible. Strain before using.

DEPENDABLE GRASSES AND GRAINS SELECTED FOR OUR AREA

Farm Seed

ALFALFA—The No. 1 soil builder and restorer. We carry a full range of varieties adapted to this territory.

MILLET—An excellent food for stock and poultry. Also a good green fodder and hay plant. Chokes out weeds.

RAPE, DWARF ESSEX—Highly recommended for pasture for sheep, cattle and hogs. Makes splendid green feed for poultry. Plant early spring in moist soil.

SORGHUM—An excellent soiling crop furnishing succulent feed for milch cows. A large yielding fodder crop. A good range of varieties.

SOY BEANS—The crop of many purposes. Excellent for hay, ensilage, grain, and soil improvement. Ground soy beans are as good or better than Oil Meal for mixing with grains for dairy ration.

VETCH—A great producer for hay, pasturage or silage. Good cover crop and soil builder. Needs only moderate moisture, grows in almost any soil.

Clovers

ALSIKE—Very hardy. Does better on moist land than other varieties of Clover. Suitable for hay or pasture. Good bee plant.

MEDIUM RED or JUNE—The most valuable of the clover family. Makes two crops the second year. Does not exhaust the soil but enriches it.

MAMMOTH RED — Also called "Pea Vine" Clover. Grows large and coarse,

often used for plowing under to enrich soil.

WHITE DUTCH—A very hardy creeping clover, adapts itself to great variety of soils and climates. Good pasture for sheep or cattle; fine for bees.

WHITE SWEET (Biennial)—Excellent for pasture, hay and a soil improver. Drought-resistant.

Grasses

KY. FESCUE—New all purpose, all-location grass. Highest yielding grass for pasture-hay silage. Grows on wet or dry, acid or alkali soil. Takes a year to establish but lasts 20 years or more.

BROME GRASS—Drought defying, resistant to frost and extreme heat alike. Very early, and stays green late in fall. Produces abundant pasturage and enormous crops of high grade hay.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS — Excellent for pasture for all kinds of stock. Very hardy. Roots form tough sod. Requires two years to get well started, so often sown in mixtures with other grasses.

ORCHARD GRASS—Hardy, quick-growing. Gives large yield of excellent hay. May be cut several times during season. Will grow in shady places.

REED CANARY GRASS—Especially suited to swampy, over-flowed lands; but thrives on uplands where moisture is abundant. Makes splendid pasture, very early; lasts to late fall.

RED TOP—Valuable for most soils. A good permanent grass. It should be grazed close. Grows successfully on alkali lands where other grasses fail.

SUDAN GRASS—The ideal emergency hay and pasture crop for late planting. Never plant until ground is warm.

RYE GRASS, DOMESTIC—Fast growing one-year grass. Yields abundantly and matures all in one season. Helpful as a nurse crop to other grasses.

RYE GRASS, PERENNIAL—A good pasture grass. Grows quickly and withstands drought reasonably well.

TIMOTHY—Unsurpassed as a crop for hay. Relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Not suitable for permanent pasture. Should not be cut too early or pastured too late in fall.

Seed Corn

Our selection of seed corn is built on an intimate knowledge of the kinds that do best in this locality. We have the best kinds for our particular soil and climate. More and more, the problem of seed corn is becoming localized as new hybrids are released. It is important to have those hybrids best fitted to your growing conditions.

We have the right hybrids for you! Ask about our selection... especially adapted to this region.

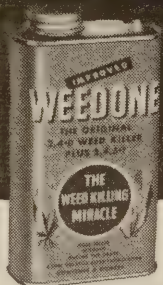
Field and Grass Seed per Acre and Bushel Weight

	Lbs. per Bu.	Lbs. per Acre
Alfalfa	60	15 to 20
Barley	48	96
Broome Grass	14	15 to 20
Buckwheat	50	50
Clover, Alsike	60	8 to 10
Clover, Medium Red	60	10 to 12
Clover, Mammoth Red	60	8 to 12
Clover, Sweet	60	12 to 15
Clover, White	60	5 to 8
Cow Peas, broadcast	60	60 to 90
Flax, broadcast	56	25 to 30
Grass, Kentucky Blue	14	20 to 30
Grass, Orchard	14	22
Kaffir Corn, broadcast	56	40 to 50
Millet, for hay	50	50
Millet, for seed	50	30
Oats	32	64 to 96
Rape, broadcast	05	6 to 8
Reed's Canary Grass	32	4 to 6
Rye, broadcast	56	56 to 84
Sorghum, for fodder	50	50 to 60
Soy Beans, broadcast	60	30 to 45
Soy Beans, in drills	60	60 to 90
Sudan Grass, broadcast	40	20 to 25
Sudan Grass, in drill	40	8 to 10
Timothy	45	10 to 12
Vetches, broadcast	60	50 to 60
Wheat	60	90

Seed Potatoes

Our certified stocks are the most economical you can plant; they reduce your hazards, give you bigger production and fewer culls. They are true to name . . . grown especially for seed stock, more highly disease resistane, tagged for origin.





WEEDONE

PRODUCTS AND OTHER CHEMICAL AIDS FOR
EASIER, MORE RESULTFUL GARDENING

KILL WEEDS with Improved **WEEDONE**, the miracle weed-killer. Contains 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. Kills over 100 weeds and woody plants. 8-oz. can \$1; 1-qt. can \$2.75; 1-gal. can \$6.75. Also available in dry form for use in spreader—5-lb. bag \$2.25; 18-lb. bag \$6.95.



WEEDONE Easy Weed-Away Sprayer .59c
Cap fits all screw-top 1/2-gal. and gal. jugs.

SPOT KILL WEEDS with **WEEDUST®**—2,4-D in handy powder form for use where lawns are not heavily infested with weeds. 12-oz. shaker canister \$1.



END CRAB GRASS with **WEEDONE Crab Grass Killer SODAR®**—4-oz. can \$1.25; 1-lb. can \$3.50; 2-lb. can \$6.59; 6-lb. can \$18. Also available in dry form—5-lb. bag \$2.25; 13-lb. bag \$5.25. Liquid form—1-pt. can \$1.95; 1-qt. can \$3.50; 1-gal. can \$12.95.



REDUCE WILT and loss—when transplanting—with **TRANSPANTONE®**, the hormone-vitamin starter. By reducing water loss, helps plants recover faster. 1/2-oz. packet 25c; 3-oz. canister \$1.



HAVE FUN! Multiply your plants. Take slips and cuttings and speed their growth miraculously with **ROOTONE®**—with-fungicide. Works indoors or out; the fungicide controls damping off. 1/4-oz. packet 25c; 2-oz. jar \$1.



MORE AND BIGGER TOMATOES and an earlier crop result from use of **FRUITONE®**. Use on limas and string beans, too. Spray buds at blossom time. 2/5-oz. packet 25c; 2-oz. canister \$1.

TRI-CON LAWN FERTILIZING UNIT

\$5.75
Cheaper
Faster



The **NEW** and **EASY** way
To **FERTILIZE**
LAWNS—GARDENS

- Fertilize while you sprinkle
- assured ratio of soluble fertilizer
- no adjustment required
- no possible failure
- long service and dependability
- a three type spray with sprinkler base
- 3 units in one—Fertilizer Applier-No. 100
- Nozzle—Sprinkler

TRI-CON ALL PURPOSE NOZZLE

4-WAY
WATER
RELEASE
\$2.50



Complete with nozzle and
sprinkler base

The only nozzle with the high-velocity reversible cap
Strong stream—full flow
Trigger control (it's in the cap !!!)

Does over 100 jobs BETTER

HUDSON SPRAYERS and DUSTERS



SIMPLEX® Safest compression sprayer. Cover seals from inside. 3 or 4 gal. sizes.

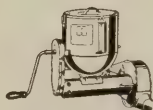


SAF-T-LOK® Sprayer. Easy to seal, safe to open. Powerful pump. 2 1/4, 3 and 3 1/2 gal.



FAVORITE® Lightest 1 3/4 Gal. sprayer. Has Saf-T-Lok® sealing. 5-spray nozzle, 5 ft. hose.

ECLIPSE® Stainless steel hand sprayer. Lifetime dependability. 2-Spray® nozzle: mist or residual.



ROTO-POWER®. Large, all aluminum duster. More air volume and speed than any other! 14 lb. capacity.



ADMIRAL® Duster. Applies 1 qt. powder pesticide easily, uniformly. Swivel nozzle!

• TRADEMARK

SIGN OF THE BEST BUY

Cultivation is one task that seems to be always present in the garden. Much of the "hard work" can be taken out of it if we observe a few simple facts.

1. Have a reason for cultivating! Cultivating in the garden should accomplish a definite purpose. Killing weeds is the main object. Breaking up a soil crust so that moisture can penetrate is another. Working in plant food may occasionally be needed. Occasionally cultivating is used to remove excess plants.

2. Use the best method for your garden. There are many ways of working the soil. Weed control can be done by hand pulling, hoeing, or, in a few cases, by selective sprays. Scuff hoes, wheel hoes, rotary cultivators all will do a good job.

Soil crusts will almost always be broken if any method of weeding by pulled or pushed tools is used. Plant food can be worked in by pronged cultivators or wheel hoes. Thinning is usually done with a hoe when other cultivating is done, but many persons prefer to thin plants by hand to avoid accidentally killing too many.

Generally the best tools are those that take the least effort. The easier the work the oftener and better it will be done.

3. Use care in cultivating. Deep cultivating is injurious. Plant roots spread out into the surrounding soil. If you cultivate deeply these important feeding roots will be cut off and the plants will suffer. Tests at experiment stations show that lack of cultivation is less injurious than very deep.

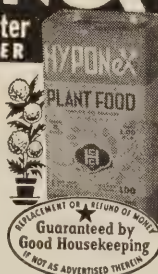
4. Do a thorough job! Light, frequent cultivation that kills all of the weeds is much better than a slipshod one that leaves small weeds here and there to grow and become a nuisance in a short time.

5. Use labor saving methods! Deep soil preparation, and the addition of humus and compost will help prevent soils from crusting. Good sanitation in the garden will reduce weed seeds to a large extent. Mulches will take the place of cultivating in a great many cases. Additional feeding for a growing crop can often be applied in the water when the plants are irrigated.

HYPONeX

Grows Better Plants Faster
In SOIL, SAND or WATER

Simply dissolve and water all your houseplants, garden flowers, vegetables, shrubs or lawn. Produces stronger plants, more and larger flowers and fruit. Excellent for starting seedlings, cuttings, transplants. Clean, odorless. Won't burn foliage or roots if used as directed. Contains all nutritional elements complete and balanced—plus vitamin B1—Instantly available. Results sure.



1 oz. pkt.....	10c	7 oz. can.....	50c
3 oz. can.....	25c	1 lb. can.....	\$1.00
10 lb. drum, makes 1000 gals.....	8.00		
25 lb. drum, makes 2500 gals.....	15.00		
50 lb. drum, makes 5000 gals.....	25.00		
100 lb. drum, makes 10,000 gals.....	40.00		

SYFONeX®

BRASS SIPHON MIXER

Applies soluble fertilizers, weed and pest control chemicals accurately mixed and automatically as you sprinkle. Attaches to faucet, between hose lengths or behind nozzle, draws chemical concentrate from container in proportion of about 1 part concentrate to 16 parts water.

Gives Quick, Easy Care of Lawns, Gardens . . .

SYFONeX assures safe, easy feeding and care of lawns, gardens, shrubbery without danger of burn-outs.

—Retail: \$2.50 ea.



HYPONeX® AFRICAN VIOLET FOOD

BRINGS MORE BEAUTY & BLOOMS TO ALL AFRICAN VIOLETS...

Grows better plants, more and larger blooms. Instantly soluble, balanced and complete for developing healthier plants without over-stimulating or burning. Used in propagating as well as general culture. Excellent for all house plants. 1 oz. makes 6 gallons liquid plant food.

1 oz. 10c, 3 oz. 25c, 7 oz. 50c

1 lb. \$1. Also drum sizes.



KILONeX®

CRAB GRASS KILLER

A new and approved mixture for destroying hairy and smooth types of crab grass without killing desired lawn grasses. Tested and recommended by lawn experts. Applied with sprinkling can or pressure sprayer. Mixes with water, 1 oz. KILONeX to 5 qts. water for application. 2 oz. KILONeX treats 500 sq. ft.

2 oz. 50c, 5 oz. \$1, 12 oz. \$2.25

2½ lbs. \$6.75



WATCH

something beautiful
happen



when you use

Energized

Vertagreen®



Wake up your lawn! Give it extra life and vitality! Build a deep root system! You can do all of these things and much more when you use Energized Vertagreen! An all-purpose, *complete* plant food, Vertagreen provides your lawn (and your trees, shrubs, flowers and vegetables) with the essential food elements for healthy growth . . . and wonderland beauty!

Vertagreen is extensively used on famous golf courses and by landscape gardeners and nurserymen! Let the experience of professional growers help you build a lovelier lawn and garden!

a product of **ARMOUR**

It's easy to grow big, healthy
plants, flowers, vegetables with

PLANTABBS

Plantabbs are tiny, clean, odorless tablets providing rich food all plants need. Push tablet in soil once weekly. Normal watering dissolves tablet. World's largest selling plant food tablet for over 30 years.



19c—39c—59c—\$1—\$3.50

NIBONeX

No-Nib'l Rabbit Repellent

Protects vegetables, flowers, shrubs against rabbit damage. Can be applied as dust from its sifter-top can, or mixed with water and sprayed on vegetables and ornamental plants to repel rabbits. Effective by taste and not by odor.



6 oz. can \$1.00. Treats
300 ft. of row crop.

CAPISTRANO
AARS



LILIBET
AARS



Choose Roses for Beauty

Hybrid Teas

AMI QUINARD — Velvety crimson maroon.

***CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG** — Lovely pointed buds of spectrum red open to beautiful rose red blooms. Each petal is edged with a silver line. AARS 1941.

***CHRYSLER IMPERIAL** — Unmatched by any other red rose. Rich, vivid tones of crimson enhanced by darker overtones of glowing ox-blood red. AARS 1953.

CONDESA de SASTAGO — Two-toned coppery pink inside, golden tint outside.

COUNTESS VANDAL — Bronze copper and pink flooded with gold and reflexed with silver.

CRIMSON GLORY — Beautifully formed blooms of deep vivid crimson. Fascinating fragrance.

ECLIPSE — Streamlined and modern with slim, tapering buds. The best all purpose brilliant golden yellow.

ETOILE de HOLLANDE — Bright red, large, semi-double. Fragrant and vigorous.

***FORTY-NINER** — The most brilliant of all bi-colors. Petals are a vivid orient red inside changing to cherry red. Outside chrome to straw yellow. AARS 1949.

***HELEN TRAUBEL** — Luminous apricot-pink open to fragrant, warm colored blooms. AARS 1952.

***KATHERINE T. MARSHALL** — A lovely bloom of warm, glowing clear pink, heavily textured with a rich, fruity fragrance. AARS 1944.

***LOWELL THOMAS** — Rich yellow with petals rolling outward, making magnificent glowing flowers over 4 inches across when fully opened. AARS 1944.

***MIRANDY** — Long, ovoid buds of rich maroon-red. Penetrating Damask fragrance. AARS 1945.

***MOJAVE** — Radiant orange colored flowers highlighted by flame-like tones of scarlet and vermillion. AARS 1954.

MRS. P. S. duPONT — Deep golden yellow slightly lighter with age. Semi-double.

***NEW YORKER** — Immense blooms of resplendent scarlet with dark overtones of a rich velvety hue.

***PEACE** — Ovoid buds of golden yellow, etched pink, changing to canary yellow, then cream as the pink gradually suffuses the bloom. AARS 1951.

***POINSETTIA** — Long pointed buds, glowing fire red. Fine for cutting.

RED RADIANCE — Very large; long lasting, intensely fragrant. Of clear, even red color on tall bush.

SNOWBIRD — Long pointed buds open into full double, high centered very fragrant snow-white blooms. Compact bushy growth.

TALISMAN — A remarkable blending of gold, apricot, yellow, deep pink, and old rose. The rose of many Gold Medals. Popular for cutting.

***TIFFANY** — Long pointed buds of deep pink with golden shading at the bottom. AARS 1955.

***WHITE KNIGHT** — Magnificent, pure white, satiny rose with blooms 5 inches across. AARS 1958.

Floribundas

***CIRCUS** — Bright yellow and orange urn-shaped buds open to ever-changing tones of yellow, buff, pink and red. AARS 1956.

***FASHION** — Rich coral-peach up to 3 inches with 25 petals. AARS 1950.

FLORADORA — Vivid orange-red double with 50 petals. Blooms freely and is an eye catcher. A rich and unusual color in roses.

***FUSILIER** — Rich orange red of great luminescence which deepens to a bright cherry-red in the fall. AARS 1958.

***GOLD CUP** — New all purpose golden yellow. Very fragrant. AARS 1958.

***GOLDEN SHOWERS** — Pillar and climbing rose exquisitely shaped, daffodil yellow. Fragrant and free-blooming. AARS 1957.

***JIMINY CRICKET** — Dainty tangerine-red buds open to blooms of coral and vermillion, turning to soft apricot-pink. AARS 1955.

***RED PINOCCHIO** — New glorious red with lasting fragrance.

***SPARTAN** — Burnt orange buds soften to orange-red shaded coral.

Grandiflora

***BUCCANEER** — Bright non-fading yellow with long, tapering buds on a very tall, erect plant.

***CARROUSEL** — Buds and blooms of rich, true red and hybrid tea form and fine long stems.

***QUEEN ELIZABETH** — Delicate pure pink, with subtle blending of soft carmine-rose and dawn pink. Tantalizingly fragrant. AARS 1955.



TIFFANY
AARS



CHARLOTTE
ARMSTRONG
AARS



GOLDEN SHOWERS
AARS



WHITE BOUQUET
AARS

A Garden of Roses



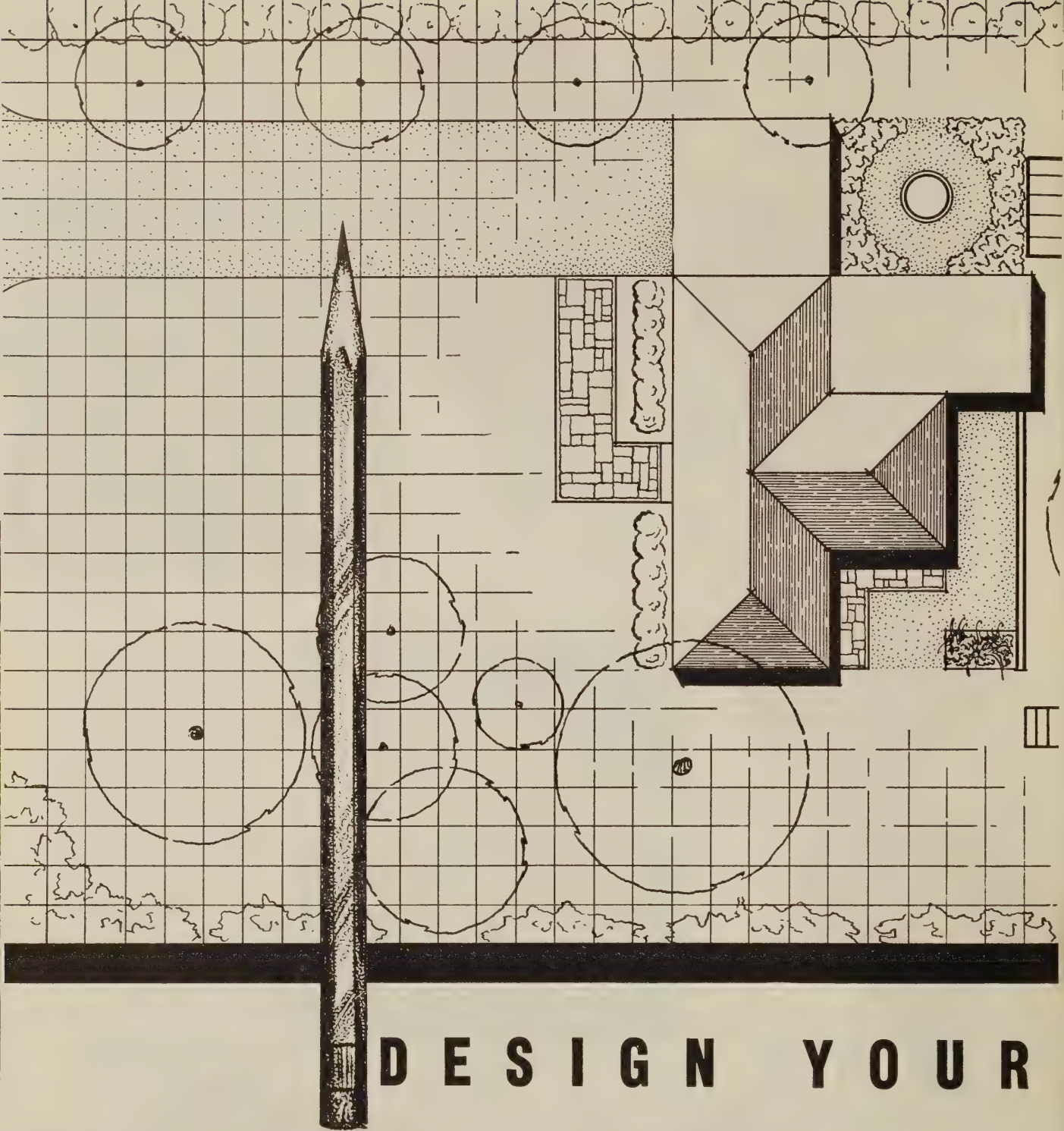
JIMINY CRICKET
AARS

FORTY-NINER
AARS



MOJAVE
AARS





DESIGN YOUR

The garden of today is an extension of the home or an "outdoor living room." This means that the garden and outdoor living area must be planned and arranged with as much forethought as used in designing the interior of your home.

We want our outdoor living room to be clean, uncluttered and attractive as well as to achieve more effective garden-keeping with less work.

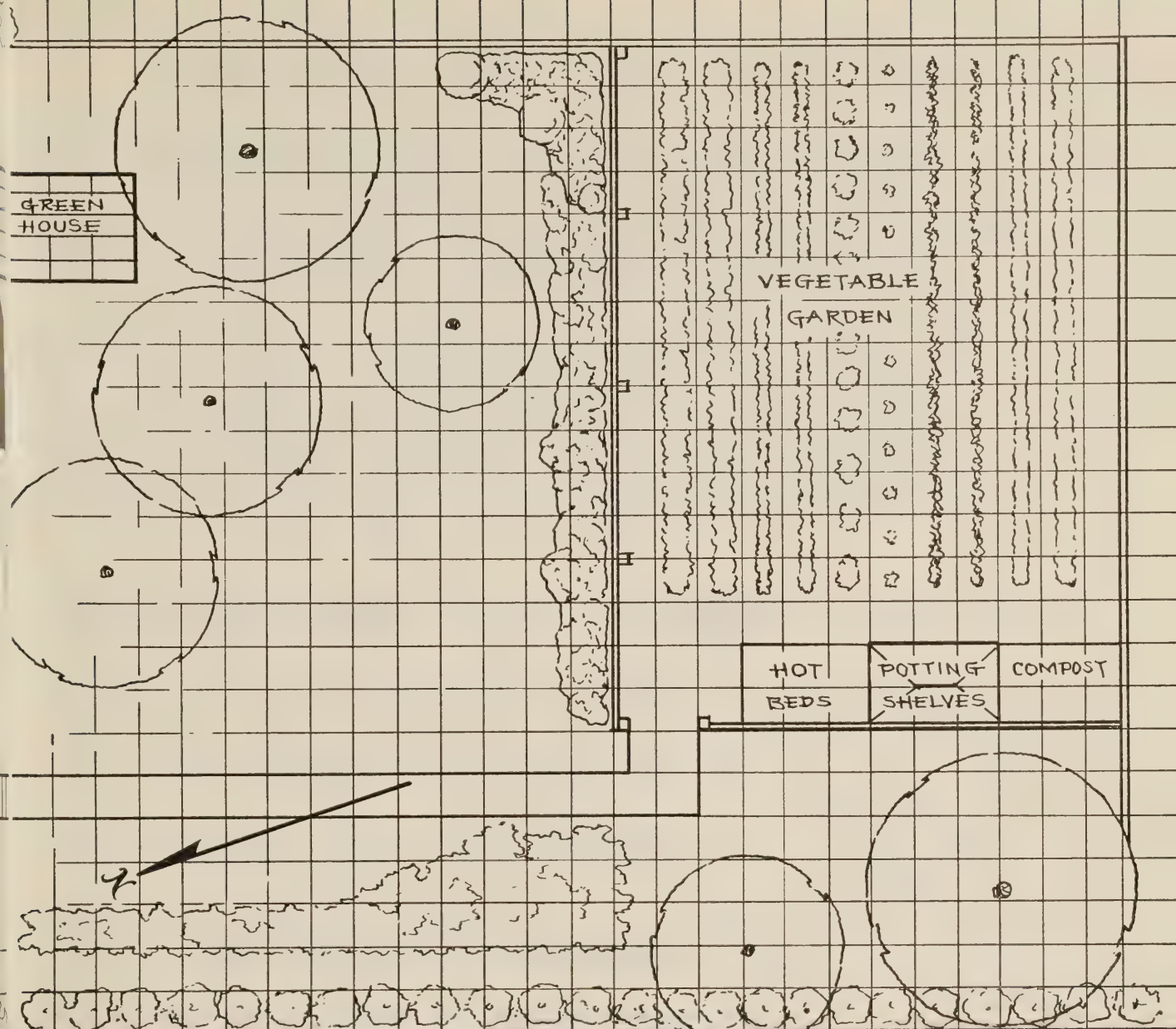
This planning—or replanning—is done in several steps.

First—the house should be tied to the garden by doors and terraces. Develop your overall garden plan with different areas which flow into each other rather than being split with hedges, paths and disconnected flower garden which mean more work for the gardener.

You'll want your terrace to be private and protected for leisure living so plant screens of flowering shrubs or hedges—or fencing, if your budget can stand it—on your property line.

Remember that an open lawn is beautiful to look at—and easy to mow.

Overplanting of small home grounds with trees and shrubs is the most common error that can be made. In a few years these plants may interfere not only with the recreational use of the



PROPERTY THE MODERN WAY

grounds, but by competition for light and root area, they may destroy flower and vegetable gardens and eventually destroy themselves.

You'll want your vegetable garden near the kitchen, where garden-fresh vegetables can be harvested, then cooked before their flavor is lost.

Take your family's interests into consideration when you plan.

A children's play area, space for a badminton court or other similar needs have to be considered in planning.

Garbage clutter can be hidden by a "baffle" made by centering a wood strip on brick wall along your garage. Space wooden poles along the strip and set out hardy vines where they can climb poles of the "baffle."

Upkeep is an important consideration, especially in the areas that get the most wear. In such places, concrete, blacktop or other hard surfacing may be more practical than grass. Avoid odd-shaped grass areas where hand trimming will be required. Also avoid flowers, shrubs or trees that require

special protection from diseases.

Design your garden with color . . . use effective combinations of perennials and annuals . . . vines and other planting material which you'll find in our catalog.

Take an idea, or a group of ideas, fit them together as you like. It's a quick effective way to better the looks of your home.

Here in our Garden Annual are color combinations, suggested garden plans and ideas all designed to make your "outdoor living room" a welcome spot for your family and friends.

VEGETABLES BY THE BUSHEL!

To get the most out of your garden, make a complete plan on paper, and keep it as a record to check against in succeeding years.

The right kind of garden plan gives you all of these advantages:

1—A succession of fresh vegetables in a pleasing variety throughout the season; 2—A great saving of time and energy, by knowing just what and when to plant, and when to expect to harvest each crop; 3—seed saved by knowing just how much you will need; 4—Full use of every foot of soil by succession and companion cropping; 5—A chance to rotate crops on a scientific basis to improve yield and reduce disease and plant infestation.

Some Alternate Plans Plan No. 2

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Row No. | |
| 1 | Mustard |
| 2 | Garden Cress |
| 3 | Summer Squash |
| 4 | Spinach |
| 5 | Spinach |
| 6 | Beans—Lima or Green Soy |
| 7 | Bush Beans followed by late Lettuce |
| 8 | Bush Beans followed by Cauliflower |
| 9 | Bush Beans followed by Cauliflower |
| 10 | Late Peas followed by late Cabbage |
| 11 | Midseason Peas followed by late Cabbage |
| 12 | 2nd early Peas followed by Rutabagas |
| 13 | 1st early Peas followed by Brussels Sprouts |
| 14 | Carrots, Radishes, followed by Kohlrabi |
| 15 | Early Beets followed by Carrots, Radishes |
| 16 | Lettuce followed by late Beets |
| 17 | Kohlrabi followed by Endive |

Plan No. 3

- 1 Radishes followed by Sweet Corn
- 2 Green Onions followed by Sweet Corn
- 3 Tomatoes interplanted with Peas
- 4 Tomatoes interplanted with Peas
- 5 Early Cabbage followed by Turnips
- 6 Beets followed by Cabbage
- 7 Potatoes or Onion Sets
- 8 Carrots followed by Bush Beans

Secret of Maximum Production

Planning for a steady succession of crops from each row is really a very simple matter of timing. The sample plan below demonstrates the principles of this important idea.

Rows show in the first planting are:

(a) Early crops, which, when harvested are followed by later crops. In the 3rd row, for instance, cabbage is planted early in April and harvested in July to make room for late beets.

(b) Crops which remain in the garden (snap beans, limas, peppers, etc.)

For the second planting

(a) Succession crops that are planted

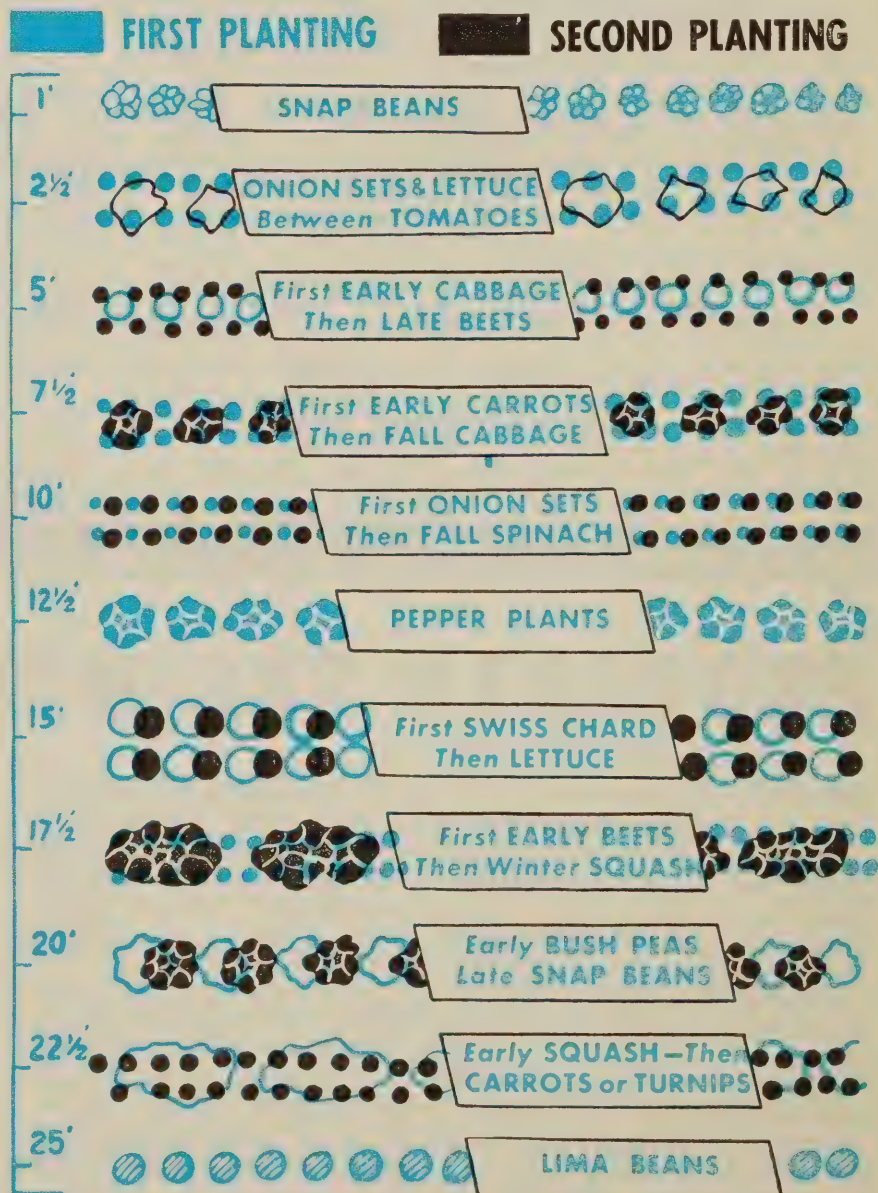
in the same space after the early crops are harvested (fall spinach, after onions, winter squash after early beets, etc.).

(b) Companion crops, or quick-maturing crops interplanted with slow-maturing crops (onion sets or lettuce, for example, planted between the young tomato plants will be harvested before the tomato vines require the entire space).

Making the Layout

Take a piece of paper—big enough so you can put in all the information you need. (An easy to figure scale is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch on the paper to 1 foot in your garden).

Begin by making a rough diagram.



FOR FLOWERS GALORE, PLANT BORDERS IN SUNNY LOCATIONS

Delphinium Pacific Gts.	Perennial Aster	Helenium Riverton Gem	Delphinium Pacific Gts.	Helianthus Per. Hybs.	Anchusa Dropmore
Hardy Phlox	Coreopsis	Pyrethrum Roseum	Aquilegia	Candidum Lilies	Digitalis Shirley
Arabis White	Allysum Saxatile	Violas	Cerastium Tormentosum	Pyrethrum Roseum Armeria	Shasta Daisy Alaska

A GARDEN OF ANNUALS (approximately 25 feet long)

Cosmos Sensation	Giant Zinnia	Cleome Pink Queen	Helian- thus	Cosmos Double Crested	Marigold Giant Yellow Supreme	Larkspur Imperial Blue Bell	Cosmos White	Zinnia California Giants
Ageratum	Gaillardia Goblin	Snap Dragon	Centaurea Blue	Scabiosa Peace	Ageratum Blue Perf	Phlox Rose	Snapdragon Mixed	Dwf. Marigold
Golden Ring Tagetes	Dwf. Ageratum	Cal. Poppy	Alyssum Violet	Little Giant Tagetes	Alyssum White	Petunia Pink Glory	Candytuft White	Browallia Blue

A PERENNIAL GARDEN (approximately 25 feet long)

PLANNING FOR BEAUTIFUL GARDENS

The annual garden shown above is filled with all colors of the rainbow and fills a double purpose of making a garden display and providing a wealth of cut flowers for the house all summer long.

Planning the flower garden is fun. Here your skill, as a gardener shows its true artistry. Your imagination can focus on flower selections for height, colors, shapes and contrasts. Successfully arranging bushy and sparse plants, shaggy blossoms and the delicate varieties in orderly patterns of beauty is one of the greatest thrills the flower gardener enjoys. The possibilities are endless.

Galvanized wire, staked out flush to the ground, bent and spliced at the intersections is helpful in permanently establishing a plan like the one shown above.

Observe how this arrangement places the tall flowers in the back and the shortest in the foreground. Not only does this provide maximum display of each variety, but cultivation is made easier and with little disturbance to adjoining plants.

The Perennial Garden

Beautiful beds or borders of perennials like the one shown above if properly arranged and planted against a green background are the final touches of beauty to add to your plantings. Designs of perennial beds are limitless, but this one is practical and can be enlarged or cut down to fit any space. The governing principle in the perennial bed or border is to have the planting so arranged that a continuous supply of blooms is produced over the greater part of the season.

The arrangement of the perennial bed is one of the easiest of planting designs provided the rule of keeping the tall growing plants in the background is followed. Perennial beds should have a sloping plane and by using the dwarf or low growing plants along the front and gradually working back with the tall growing varieties, a very pleasing effect will be created. As far as varieties of plants are concerned, the present-day list of perennials is almost unlimited for your selection. Your own choice as to color, types, etc., will have to be your guide.

Colors Must Complement

The flower garden can turn an otherwise dull house into a beautiful place to live.

If your house is white, plant seeds which will produce blues, reds and yellows. Then the complementing colors of the flowers will blend with the white of the house to produce the impression of color shadings. The house will team with the garden so that the white paint will seem to have tinges of blue, red and yellow.

By using the colors of flowers to emphasize or minimize the dominant colors of houses and other surrounding buildings, the gardener is using "garden variety psychology," says Louis Cheskin, leading color expert.

"Colors all fit into a pattern to create an optical effect," Cheskins says, "our eyes transmit this optical reception to us in such a way that these color combinations can make us happy, sad or just indifferent."

In picking colors for the garden, try to wind up with a combination that will make you happy. After all you have to live with it!

List Your Needs and Shop Early

When your plans are complete, make up your list of seeds, plant food, insecticide, etc., and come in early. We'll help you all we can. You know, we are just as anxious as you are that your garden shall be a success, and we'll do our part by supplying seeds and all the other things you need to do a good job. Come see us!

FOR SEEDS — SEE YOUR SEEDSMAN

Special Instructions For Beginners

Starting Seed Indoors

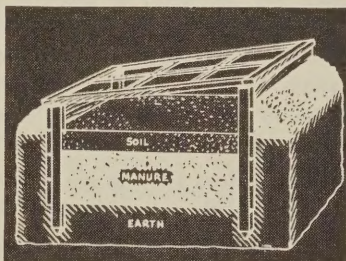
For starting seed indoors, use a shallow box. Place pieces of broken clay pots over drainage cracks to prevent clogging, then spread some soil lumps over the bottom before you fill the box with a mixture of equal parts of sand, soil and peat moss. Pile high in the box. Press down firmly on the sides with your hands. Scrape off surplus soil with a board or tamper. Firm loose soil until its is spread evenly about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch below the top of the seed box. Then, mark off straight rows about 2 inches apart. Sow seeds uniformly thick, just so they don't touch. Use an old kitchen sieve to screen soil over the top after the seed are sown. Do not cover with more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of soil. Use the tamper to firm the soil over the seeds. Water soil after firming. Place a strip of burlap over the box and pour water over it. Never pour water on the bare soil. Another effective way of watering is to place the box in a pan of water. Cover the box with newspaper or a piece of glass to prevent fast drying. Keep moist.

When seedlings appear, remove the newspaper. If you are using glass, leave it on a little longer, but slide it over a bit to give air. As soon as the seedling makes it second leaf, it must have attention or it will become weak and spindly. Use a pointed stick to transfer the young plants to flats. This is known as "pricking out."

Flats should be made about 3 in. deep, 14 in. wide and 24 in. long. This is a good size to handle and will accommodate 42 plants spaced 2 x 3 inches. The soil for flats should be reasonably fine and sifted only to remove stones and large lumps and be only a little lighter than the plants will ultimately need.

Prepare the Border

A good border needs a well prepared sub-soil. Dig deep and condition the sub-soil once and you needn't bother about it again for many years. To do this, break up heavy sub-soil with sand, peat moss, humus, or lime. Top this off with fine loam.



HOT BEDS

The hotbed should be located on the south side of a hedge, fence or building to break the wind, and must have at least six hours of direct sunshine during the day. Pit should be 24" deep. Fill to top with fresh straw horse manure and press down six inches. Set frame over manure and all around outside and inside to level of ground. Add three inches of sifted soil inside frame. Heap leaves or straw around outside to conserve heat. As soon as frame is in place, water well, insert thermometer in soil and cover with sash, airing daily until thermometer drops below 85 degrees.

A Seed Bed for Transplants

If you don't have a cold frame, you can prepare a special bed for starting seedlings and transplants. This bed will serve some of the important uses of the frame and can be quickly made, involving little or no expense.

The three essentials are *good drainage, soil rich in humus and protection from heavy rains.*

Select a site, preferably in the full sun, that is sheltered from the north and northwest winds by a building, a hedge or shrubbery.

Avoid a low spot, where water is likely to stand after heavy rains. However, if you don't have such a spot, drainage can be provided by raising the bed six inches, with sloping sides.

If the soil is naturally heavy and wet, dig it out to a depth of 8 inches and fill in about 3 inches of cinders or coarse gravel. Use the soil removed to fill the bed.

If your seed bed soil is not fine and full of humus, mix it with about one-third its bulk in peatmoss and add enough sand to give it a granular texture. Mix these by shoveling them through a screen of one-half to one inch mesh. A convenient width is 4 feet, so that seeding, thinning and transplanting can be done from the sides. Narrow boards, held by stakes along the sides afford extra protection and can be used as supports for crosspieces over which murlap bags or similar shading material can be stretched while seeds are germinating or small transplanted seedling get established. This seed bed is good also for starting biennials and perennials to be sown in the late summer. Properly shaded it is also a good place to root cuttings.

Fragrance in the Garden

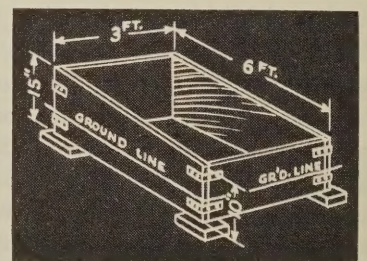
During recent years the use of fragrant plants in the garden has been overlooked. Fragrant flowers are especially useful near seats, porches, terraces and other spots where they will add an aroma to the air. Of course, they are excellent to perfume bouquets.

One of the best known of the fragrant flowers is the *Nicotiana* or *Flowering Tobacco*. They are used to perfume gardens and are especially fragrant at night. *Mignonette* is grown exclusively for the sweet scent as the flowers are not showy. It is superb. *Stocks* and *Wallflowers* are exceedingly sweet scented, and *Sweet Peas*, of course, get their name from the odor. All of these are fine in the garden or in bouquets.

Many other flowers are sweet scented and when grown in beds or masses will perfume quite an area. *Nasturtiums*, *Petunias*, *Candytuft*, *Scabiosa*, and *Sweet Alyssum* are among these. *Carnations* are fragrant but their use as specimens does not cause the odor to be noticed except in flower arrangements. *Pinks* are strongly spice scented and a mass of them produces a pleasing aroma for some distance. For the intimate spots in your garden, where you sit down to just enjoy it, plan to plant some of these fragrant flowers to increase your pleasure.

More Cut Flowers

To have plenty of cut flowers without disturbing your flower borders, plant a few rows of flowers along the edge of your vegetable garden. Or set them out between the rows of early lettuce or radishes, where they can bloom after the vegetables have been used.



COLD FRAMES

A cold frame is the same as a hot bed without manure or other source of artificial heat. It depends upon the sun for heat and must be covered with hot bed mats to conserve this heat at night and in coldest weather. Most important spring use for the frame is the hardening off of seedlings started indoors.

The bed in your cold frame should consist of a 2" layer of gravel for drainage, 1" sand, and 4"-5" of good garden loam. Sand under the soil makes transplanting easier. Always water in the early morning.

GARDEN INVESTMENTS

There are few flowers which give as generously of their bloom and beauty as do the bulbs since they demand little in the way of care and cultivation.

The majority of bulbs will thrive under widely varying conditions of soil and climate, and many of them when they have once become well established will increase in beauty from year to year.

Growing flowers from bulbs and roots is also one of the most rewarding of hobbies. Because bulbs multiply each year and return additional bulbs and bulblets to the grower, it is like a bank account returning interest on your deposit. That's true of dahlia roots, too.

Lilies

Even the swamp lilies will not tolerate wet feet; all must have perfect drainage. Yet they like a moist, cool soil. This means that liberal quantities of old well-decayed compost is essential.

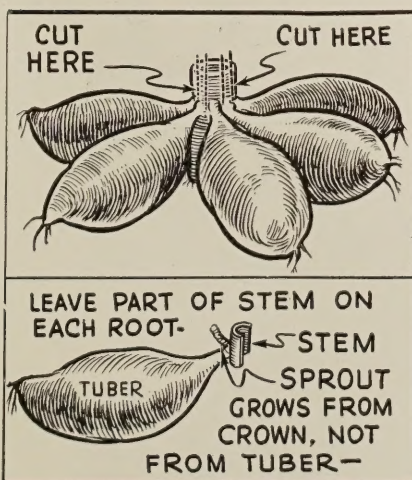
Cannas

While cannas will tolerate cold soil, they usually do not start growing until hot weather comes. If planted in round beds, (18 plants on the outside, 12 in the second row, six for the third row and one in the center). A 7 foot bed will use 119 plants, with 12 plants on the outside row, six for the middle row and one to be planted in the center.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums

These spectacular foliage plants are particularly valuable because they do well in shade. Start them in a mixture of half sand and half leaf mold at a temperature of over 70 degrees. When the roots are well-developed and the shoot is beginning to show, pot up in rich soil. Set out when weather has become warm and settled.

To Divide Dahlia Roots



Gladiolus

Gladiolus are among the easiest of all flowers to grow. But while they stand neglect better than most plants, they also respond beautifully to proper treatment. So it is well to note these brief points:

Soil should be well drained, sandy loam, preferably where no glads have been grown for the past 3 years. Cultivation to a depth of about 18 inches is highly desirable.

Full sun is best, although they do fairly well in partial shade. Glads may be set out as soon as frost is out of the ground, but extra-early planting gains little. A succession of plantings about ten days apart gives a long blooming season.

Depth of planting should be no more than 4" in heavy soil and 5 to 6" in light, sandy soil. Planting Glad bulbs too shallow in light soil will cause them to topple over or grow at bad angles. Space bulbs 3" apart in rows 18 to 30" apart. Be sure to eliminate air pockets under the bulbs.

Place bulbs in a well worked trench in staggered or zig-zag row—and cover at first with about two inches of loam. When shoots begin to appear, work balance of loam into the trench.

Watering is important. Glads need an abundance of moisture, especially after the plant is well developed. Cut the spike when first bud fully opens. The other buds will open nicely and give you a longer period of bloom. When cutting gladioli, it is very important to leave two or three of the broadest leaves at the base of the stalk.

Insect Control—It is wise not to delay your weekly dusting or spraying program after the sixth leaf has appeared. D.D.T. dust or spray is almost universally used today. A 5% dust is quite effective. Spray should be applied in a fine mist under heavy pressure. Ask us about our new insecticides.

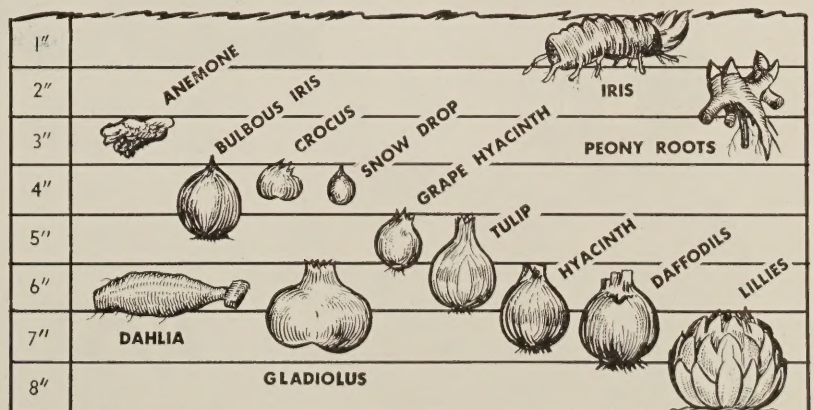
Bulb Enemies

Gladiolus thrips, mice, moles and rabbits are all enemies of your bulbs.

Leafhoppers carry disease and injure the plant by sucking the juice from leaves and stems.

Thrips can destroy your bulbs, even when stored. Ask us about our many good preparations to control these pests.

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Toledo 4, Ohio

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pure white Hybrid Tea

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